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ARBATOV CALLS FOR U.S.-USSR 'SENSIBLE RELATIONS'

LD141613 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- There can be no winner in nuclear war: Any limited nuclear conflict will inevitably escalate into a global one, wreaking catastrophic consequences. Academician Georgiy Arbatov, an eminent Soviet scientist, writes in an article headlined "Security Instead of Fear," which was published in the journal NAUKA V SSSR (SCIENCE IN THE USSR).

"We are facing a dilemma: We have either to change habits, approaches, traditions and the mode of conduct, or to treat as a reality the possibility of mankind suffering the worst imaginable catastrophe," he declares.

Georgiy Arbatov sees the arms race as the main threat to peace. "Today it is a generator of mistrust and suspicions, I would say, a stimulus to adventurist conduct and, for this reason, the main factor impairing political relations," he believes. "Soviet-American relations, alas, bear this out graphically," the scientist adds.

"We do not have territorial disputes with the United States. But the stockpiling by the Americans of huge weapons arsenals makes me, as well as all Soviet people, wonder. And not only wonder but have natural suspicions, since these weapons are trained, not on France or Sweden, but on the Soviet Union.

"I am afraid of using strong words, but if the talks on limiting nuclear armaments, the efforts to terminate the arms race end in failure, the consequences in my view, will be catastrophic," Academician Arbatov writes. "We have not yet had a runaway arms race in the conditions of parity! But if we fail to throw up an obstacle in the way of its another spiral, we shall face what we have never faced in history." The scientist says he believes that the arms race has a very adverse, destabilising effect on the situation and that it increases the risk of the outbreak of war.

"It is extremely important that our countries (the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.) return to the path of sensible relations. We are not asking Americans to like us, and the Americans, as far as I know, aren't asking us to like them either. The matter is something else. It is that we have to realise the community of our interest for preserving peace," Georgiy Arbitov explains.

PRAVDA WARNS U.S. ESCALATING NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

PM142330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Life on Earth"]

[Text] Like a spring tide, our planet is being swept by the waves of mass antiwar demonstrations. The peoples are demanding that the arms race be curbed, the threat of war eliminated and a reliable peace ensured. Millions of people of good will are being aroused to action, for time does not wait. The state of affairs in the sphere of international security arouses serious concern. What are needed are urgent measures capable of halting the slide toward the nuclear abyss.

The source of the heightened danger of war is known. It is -- the most aggressive forces of imperialism. They already have plunged mankind twice into the abyss of world carnage, but they have failed to draw conclusions from the lessons of history.

Today's transoceanic "crusaders" too are driven by unfulfilled dreams of world supremacy and abhorrence of freedom and progress.

The Brobdingnagian militarism of the current U.S. Administration is unprecedented. It is already fueling the infernal furnace of the arms race with trillions of dollars. The Pentagon is sharply increasing all means of mass destruction. It is straining to deploy its medium-range missiles in West European countries, preparing for them the fate of nuclear hostages. Washington is inventing ever newer variants of how best to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of winning it.

The peoples' vital interests dictate: Nuclear war must not be allowed to occur -- large or small, limited or total. Therefore, there is now no more important task than that of halting the instigators of war and reversing the current dangerous development. And this is a practicable task within the power of the peace-loving peoples and states.

Our socialist power follows unwaveringly the Leninist course of peace. Delivering a resolute rebuff to the aggressive impulses of imperialism and maintaing calm and restraint in the circumstances of the "psychological war" unleashed by the enemies of detente, the CPSU and the Soviet state are skillfully, consistly and persistently working on the implementation of the Peace Program for the Eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. The peoples rate highly the historic example of the USSR in unilaterally renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov remarked, "will do everything in its power to secure a tranquil and peaceful future for the present and future generations. This is the goal of our policy and we will not retreat from it."

The mighty force of the peace initiatives is contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. The proposals it put forward have been received throughout the world as a realistic alternative to nuclear catastrophe, as an appeal for broad international cooperation in behalf of preserving life on earth.

Of great significance is the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states, a treaty open to all other countries. This could become a cardinal measure in normalizing the international situation. Many governments of countries in the West have expressed interest in this idea and have promised to study it. It would be better for them now to display a positive practical approach.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This truth has been demonstrated by the entire history of the fraternal countries; they reaffirm it both by word and deed. The Soviet Union advocates the negotiated solution of international problems. Our country is "open" to dialoque on any questions of disarmament, occupying in each instance an active and constructive position. The Soviet Union is ready at any moment to negotiate a reciprocal freeze on its own and the American nuclear arsenals. We favor the immediate, complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests and the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The socialist countries' new and clear proposals at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe await a reply.

There are no insoluble problems in the disarmament sphere if one is guided by the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union displays just such an approach to the key issue agitating millions of people today -- how to avoid a new round of the nuclear missile arms race in Europe.

The Soviet proposals on this score are widely known. It is beyond doubt that the solution of the question of medium-range nuclear system in Europe must be such as to exclude the deployment of the new American missiles and ensure the maintenance of the military-strategic equilibrium at ever lower levels. However, at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe the United States is by no means seeking a mutually acceptable accord. Both Washington's "zero" and newly arrived "interim" variants pursue just one aim -- to "screen" at whatever price the planned deployment of hundreds of American medium-range missiles.

American imperialism is not abandoning its efforts to recover its former military superiority. But this is a vain, hopeless pursuit. The military-strategic parity attained is a reliable guarantee of peace. And the Soviet Union will do everything to maintain it. The might of the country building communism, augmented by the selfless labor of the Soviet people, represents a very important material factor of the policy of averting thermonuclear war and ensuring international security.

The Leninist course of the USSR's foreign policy meets the fundamental interests and aspirations of mankind. It reinforces the people's condidence that peace can be upheld and consolidated. But the elimination of the threat of war requires the all-round cooperation, cohesion and singlemindedness of all who are alarmed by it.

The peoples are redoubling and tripling their efforts in the struggle for peace. The antiwar, antinuclear, antimissile movement is broadening. Soviet people express solidarity with the fighters for peace in all countries and are making an enormous contribution to the common and cnief affair of all peoples -- averting a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring lasting peace on earth.

TASS REPORTS SENATE CONFIRMATION OF ADELMAN

LD150112 Moscow TASS in English 2204 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Kenneth Adelman, an outright "hawk" and opponent of measures to curb the arms race, was confirmed on Thursday by the Senate of the U.S. Congress in the responsible post of head of the Arms Control and Disarmement Agency. The vote -- 57 for and 42 against -- is the result of the fierce "arms twisting" applied to the law makers by the White House during the past few days.

President Reagan's appointment of Adelman to head the agency which is called upon to facilitate effective measures to curb the arms race has been viewed by many in Congress and by the public at large as an obvious sign that the White House intends to thwart completely the process of arms control and to gain a free hand for the further runaway escalation of war preparations.

Fierce political debates over Adelman's appointment, according to press reports, highlighted the worry and concern growing in Congress in the obstructionist stand of the U.S. Administration on arms control. As Senator Edward Kennedy, a Democrat from Massachusetts, has stated many have got the perfectly obvious impression that the White House is more interested in the arms race than in reaching agreement with the USSR to limit it. For his part Republican Senator Arlen Specter from Pennsylvania cited the findings of the latest public opinion poll, according to which 64 per cent of Americans disapproved of the White House's arms control policy.

NEW TIMES SAYS USSR REJECTS 'DETERRENCE' CONCEPT

PM122214 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 14, Apr 83 p 31

[Mikhail Chernousov reply to reader's letter under heading "Taking Up a Point"]

[Text] "You criticize the Western concepts of "nuclear deterrence" and "balance of terror" which our strategists regard as means of ensuring security. But, in effect you take the same stand when you say that your Armed Forces, and primarily your nuclear missiles, are a "guarantee of peace." [Signed] Robert Simon, Liverpool, England.

First, about the "balance of terror." In the Western concepts you mention fear, threats, intimidation are the key elements. The Atlanticists are steadily building up their military might, including their nuclear missile strength, in order to gain superiority and keep us in a state of steadily mounting fear. Moreover, Washington and NATO consider nuclear war admissible and believe it can be won, and place the emphasis on pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons, on the quantitative and qualitative preponderance of these weapons. The idea is to "deter" the Soviet Union from attacking the West, which is absurd enough, considering that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone.

Threats of other kinds are also constantly levelled against us and carried out. A crusade has been proclaimed against socialism, economic sanctions are resorted to and no secret is made of a desire to bleed our economy white by means of the arms race. The West is constantly stepping up this race by initiating the development of new types of both mass destruction and conventional weapons. Washington brandishes the nuclear bludgeon and threatens to use it against the USSR and the entire socialist community in contingencies. Doctrines of "limited," "protracted" and other types of nuclear conflicts are being elaborated. The American misanthrope Zbigniew Brzezinski actually proposed that nuclear bombs be used to wipe out Soviet peoples on the ethnic principle -- first the Russians, and then the rest (incidentally, it was not only his own idea, for the plan originated in the Pentagon). Moreover, the threat of war against the Soviet Union is not only verbal; the U.S. and some other NATO members, your country included, have thousands of nuclear warheads targeted on us.

What can one say on this score? First, we are not easily intimidated, we do not succumb to fear. Further, we know that peace cannot be had from the imperialists for the asking, it has to be defended and won. In reply to the threat hanging over us we have had to build up a powerful defence potential. Although we do not seek to intimidate or threaten anyone, this potential is a stern reminder of the inevitability of retribution, a barrier to possible nuclear aggression. The main component of our nuclear strength is our strategic nuclear forces. Soviet leaders underscore that these forces are the basic deterrent to any aggressor, for they are a guarantee of an instantaneous shattering retaliatory blow if nuclear war were to be unleashed against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Even Reagan's new "defensive concept" designed to make the USSR incapable of delivering such a counterblow will not be able to disarm us.

Let me repeat -- not so much for your benefit as for the benefit of the Western strategists you refer to -- that the counterblow will be a shattering one and will not be slow in coming. But you should bear in mind that the USSR regards the use of nuclear weapons as the extreme means of defence, moreover, only against a nuclear attack. You probably know that our country has pledged itself never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, either for military purposes, or for political intimidation or blackmail.

It is a matter only of a balance of forces (and not of a "balance of terror"), only the response to a challenge hurled to us by NATO. Soviet military policy, unlike that of NATO, regards nuclear war as inadmissible, holds that such a war cannot be won inasmuch as it would signify a worldwide catastrophe.

We are categorically opposed to the "deterrence" concept. We are against the use of military force, for we do not believe that force can resolve everything. It certainly cannot ensure internationsl security. Any striving to build up strength for the sake of still greater "deterrence," striving to achieve military superiority -- which is precisely what NATO is seeking -- can only undermine security. The higher the level of nuclear confrontation, the greater the danger for all humanity. And how high is it possible to climb up the ladder of "deterrence"? To what point can one risk one's very existence for the sake of nuclear preparedness? This is not peace, but constant waiting for the end.

A balance of confidence, not a "balance of terror," is what the Soviet Union is striving for in pursuing its active policy of peace and disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. How is this balance of confidence to be achieved and the threat of war removed? The Soviet Union has put forward constructive proposals aimed at the termination of the arms race, scaling down the military confrontation, and strengthening international stability.

Besides the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, let me mention such Soviet moves as the posposals for a freeze on nuclear arsenals, the abolition of all types of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range, intended for strikes at targets in Europe, or a substantial reduction (by more than two thirds) of the medium-range weaponry, and the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the reduction of their number. Special mention must be made of the Warsaw Treaty states' proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. This major peace initiative offers a realistic alternative to the policy of building up armaments, to nuclear catastrophe. But so far the West has given no coherent answer to his concrete and clear-cut proposal.

I would say that the West today lacks the political will to negotiate. I have in mind honest and aboveboard negotiations that could lead to agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security, and not talks serving as a cover-up for the contunuation of the arms build-up. A dialogue is necessary, it is more and more emphatically demanded by the peoples the world over, but it must be a dialogue in which there will be no room for lies and hatred, prejudice and fear.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN EXAMINES U.S. INTERIM OPTION

PM121404 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 3

["View of Events" by political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov: "Washington's Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Should Europe be nuclear-free or super-nuclear? Will there be a new, even steeper and more dangerous round in the nuclear arms race or will it be possible to somehow stop this murderous race? These are questions which disturb all mankind. The peoples judge the international activity of states and governments mainly by their attitude toward the problems on whose solution the very future of our planet depends.

Events in the past few days have yet again convincingly shown who is planning peace and who is planning war, who is for a nuclear-free and who is for a super-nuclear Europe. To start with, the U.S. President announced the start of the development of a "new concept" in ABM defense. At first glance, there is no harm in it, as it concerns defense. But what kind of defense? If you analyze the clever strategems of the "new concept," it emerges that people in the Pentagon are not at all concerned about protecting themselves from a Soviet "first strike," a possibility in which the "hawks" do not seriously believe. Their thoughts are concentrated on something quite different: on DEFENSE FROM A RETALIATORY STRIKE, on how to avoid retaliation or minimize its consequences. This is the "defense" concept which people in the United States are racking their brains over.

Do people who are concerned, or so they assure us, only about U.S. national security need to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles almost next to the USSR's European borders? No! But some people do need this. Namely, those who are gambling on a first strike. And furthermore, they still demand, in accordance with the U.S. "zero option," the USSR's unilateral disarmament! True, on 30 March the U.S. President decided to all intents and purposes to perform "the last rites" over this stillborn project, which was interred even by NATO. But even the new project, called the "interim option," pursues the old goal: disturbing the military balance in Europe and acquiring superiority over the USSR in nuclear weapons. This is why at his Moscow press conference Comrade A.A. Gromyko rejected the U.S. project as unacceptable to the Soviet Union and called on Washington to adopt a reasonable and realistic position at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, on a question on whose solution the fate of peace on the continent and far beyond its frontiers depends to a large extent.

"...We have come here not for the Europeans' sake, but for the Americans' sake, for our sake. Remember this well: The front line of America's defense runs through the lands of Europe! Forget everything, except America!" These were the instructions of General John Pershing to soldiers from the U.S. Expeditionary Corps to Europe. The very same man whose name has been given by grateful successors in the Pentagon to the U.S. medium-range missiles planned for deployment on NATO's West European bridgeheads. The general's revelations were made at the time of the landing of the corps in France in 1917, at the dawn of our century. But they have in no way lost their topicality and can perfectly well be repeated now, in the last quarter of the 20th century, during the current preparations for the European disembarkation of a new U.S. force, this time a nuclear missile force. The attitudes of the military and political leaders of the transatlantic state toward Europe have not changed substantially. The strategic approach remains the same as before. Europe continues to be considered a convenient bridgehead where a war can be started and finished. Or, alternatively, a fire wall which, in the calculations of shortsighted politicians, can protect the U.S. territory from fire.

It always has been thought and still is thought that the defensive perimeter of a particular state lies where it is supposed to lie: along its own frontiers and not on the territory of other states and, in any case, not at the other end of the world. What would happen if neighbors started suddenly to move their fences onto other people's land? Nothing good. Neither will any good come of cases where states draw their "defense lines" on the soil of other countries and even other continents.

What would happen if, say, the Europeans suddenly declared that their "defense lines" ran through the United States? Would this be acceptable to official Washington, which, judging by its latest doctrines and concepts, allows military operations anywhere you like and anywhere it chooses, as long as it is not on its own territory. What would happen, if, say, the Soviet Union suddenly declared that it intends to move its "lines of defense" right up to the U.S. borders? There can be no doubt that at the least the White House would do would be to lay it on thick in painting an even more frightening bogey of a "Soviet military threat."

And yet people in Washington consider it possible to defend their security which has not been infringed, is not being infringed and is not going to be infringed by anyone anywhere, in lines which are very far away from the United States. And they do not hesitate to repeat what Gen John Pershing said, with a soldier's directness, 66 years ago. Neither at that time, however, nor today does Washington have the slightest grounds to defend itself in Europe. Here, in the Old World, it is right to speak of European, and not of American, security. And it could be the security of Europe that finds itself, so to speak, hanging by a thread. There is nothing more destabilizing for the European strategic situation, and therefore for European security, than Pershing II and cruise missiles. They represent a first-strike potential, they are weapons of attack and aggression. They are weapons which could "function" not necessarily through ill will, but as a result of an accident or carelessness.

For whose sake is it intended to deploy them in Europe? The Europeans' sake? If this were so, Western Europe would hardly be on the march, as during the recent Easter peace marches. If this were so, the 500,000 West Germans who took to the streets out of alarm for their future and for their children's future would have stayed at home with their families. If this were so, the courageous British women would not have found it necessary to set up a "peace camp" near the Greenham Common airbase, where it is intended to deliver the first batch of U.S. cruise missiles as early as next December. If this were so, there would have been no protest by the citizens of Italy's Comiso, on Sicily, where U.S. cruise missiles are also scheduled for deployment.

No, the suppliers of the missiles are acting, to recall John Pershing's words, "not for the Europeans' sake but for the Americans' sake." The grim truth is this: The Europeans must burn in the conflagration of a nuclear war so that the Americans can survive.... It is this that is the sinister meaning of the Pentagon doctrine of "limited" nuclear war for Europe. They want to make our continent the American home's ligtning rod in a nuclear war.

They speak, true, of Washington's readiness to renounce the establishment of the new nuclear missile complex in Europe. This is if the Soviet Union entirely eliminates its arsenal of medium-range missiles. But this arsenal serves as a counterweight to, in the first place, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe (aircraft, missiles) and, in the second place, the British and French nuclear facilities. The USSR is agreeable to parting with its missiles counterweight. But justice and parity demand that in such a case the others also part with everything that prompted the creation of this counterweight in the first place.

If there are no causes, there will be no effects. Let us not forget that it was the United States that was the first in the postwar years to deploy nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union had no choice but to restore the balance and neutralize this threat.

The Soviet position opens the road to a nuclear-free Europe. This would be the radical, optimum option, the "absolute zero." If Washington and NATO are not ready for this, then the Soviet Union proposes retarining only as many missiles as there are in Britain and France together -- 162. Is this not honest, is that not just? Nevertheless, the U.S. leaders have been trying for almost 18 months at the Geneva talks to impose on the Soviet Union their "zero option," which is dishonest and unjust. It is dishonest and unjust because its intention is to leave the Soviet Union without a missile shield, while leaving the missile sword in the hands of the Pentagon and NATO.

It is obvious that the U.S. "zero," no matter how much it may be cried up, cannot become a political quantity in Geneva. The Soviet Union warned of that immediately -- 18 months ago. This was eventually understood by people in NATO, who advised Washington to manifest "flexibility" and move away from its unreasonable starting position.

The White House seemed to have listened to them and pulled back, announcing the possibility of an "interim solution" and demanding applause for its flexibility both from the USSR and from its NATO allies.

What is there actually to applaud? The White House has merely moved from one "standstill" to another. It is agreeing only to reduce the scale of the planned deployment of new missiles not at all agreeing to renounce attempts to violate European military parity or to deploy new nuclear systems. What kind of "flexibility" can you speak of when the Washington administration is firmly set in its unrealistic demands to ignore in any review of the balance of military forces in Europe integral and objective components of that balance such as the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities and the British and French nuclear facilities? To these absurd preconditions they have added another one, which is just as absurd: They are trying to tell the Soviet Union what it must do with the missiles reduced (if matters reach this point) in its European part, namely renounce their redeployment in the Asian part. People in Washington are obviously calculating on unilaterally disarming the USSR not only in Europe, but also in Asia to which the Pentagon is meanwhile shipping or intending to ship new batches of nuclear weapons.

The "interim option" is just another political and propaganda maneuver by Washington, no more and no less. The White House did not get its applause either from the Soviet Union or from Western Europe, which came out on Easter peace marches. Our continent does not intend to hand over the fate of its security to John Pershing's heirs, who were taught by that general: "Forget everything except America!"

PAPER URGES WEST EUROPE TO REJECT U.S. MISSILES

PM130855 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "Missiles Against Europe"]

[Excerpt] Western Europe is assigned a special role in U.S. global strategy. According to Pentagon schemes, the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on the West European countries' territories could increase "U.S. survivability" in the event of nuclear conflict. Pershing II missiles can reach targets on Soviet territory in just a few minutes. Cruise missiles fly at such a low altitude that they cannot be detected by radar systems. In other words, first strike weapons are being deployed in Western Europe against the USSR and the socialist community countries. It is here that U.S. strategists are expecting to launch a "limited nuclear war."

The question may be asked: If the United States is preparing for nuclear war why is it holding talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva on strategic arms limitation and reduction and on medium-range arms in Europe? What was its reason for putting forward the "zero option" and now the so-called "interim proposal" which, at first glance, envisages lowering nuclear confrontation in Europe?

It is now becoming clearer: Both the "zero option" and the "interim proposal" are nothing more than diplomatic maneuvering. It is a question of proposals knowingly unacceptable to the Soviet Union according to which it would be unilaterally disarmed in the face of the United States and its NATO allies. Thus under the "zero option," it was proposed that the Soviet Union should dismantle all its medium-range missiles in exchange for a U.S. promise not to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

At the same time, all U.S. sea-based missiles, the nuclear weapons stationed on U.S. aircraft carriers sailing near Europe, the U.S., bomber fleet capable of carrying nuclear weapons as well as the British and French nuclear forces targeted against the Soviet Union would remain unaffected. The "interim option" is merely a facelifted "zero option" -- it is proposed that the Soviet Union reduce its existing medium-range facilities by approximately 1,000 units while the NATO counterpart is increased by the same amount.

Does anyone seriously believe that the USSR will go in for such a solution?

The "zero" and "interim" options are put forward to lead the Geneva talks into an impasse and to try to shift the responsibility for their failure onto the Soviet Union. And then to begin, unhindered, the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. "Even if agreement were reached regarding equal numbers of warheads," a high-ranking U.S. official admitted during a press briefing at the White House, "we would still set about deploying the missiles in late 1983."

The White House strategy and tactics are literally transparent and this is no surprise to anyone. The surprise lies elsewhere: Responsible West European leaders clutched at Reagan's "interim option" and are extolling it as a "proposal capable of giving new impetus to the Geneva talks." In Western Europe really unaware of the consequences for itself of the U.S. maneuvering in Geneva?

What does the deployment of about 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe mean? It means adding about 600 more concrete targets to those already there open to retaliatory strikes by Soviet missiles. "In fact, the United States is exposing its NATO allies to a retaliatory nuclear strike, transforming them into hostages of its nuclear strategy," Marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov said in Erfurt. For the majority of the West European countries where the U.S. nuclear weapons are to be stationed, the USSR defense minister stressed, this retaliatory strike could also be the last strike.

Let us be blunt: The question is whether Western Europe should die for Reagan and his insane "limited nuclear war" theory.

When planning unprecedentedly military provocation against Western Europe, Washington naively calculates that the Soviet Union will respond to the use of Pershing and cruise missiles by attacking targets in Western Europe alone and that the United States itself will be left to one side. These are vain calculations. If the United States launches nuclear war in Europe it will not be "limited." The instigators of war will not go unpunished, retribution will follow inevitably and against the United States itself. No underground refuge will save Reagan or his horde.

When you familiarize yourself with the stream of speeches disgorging from Washington devoted to military preparations, military programs and the creation of new types of weapons, you automatically begin wondering whether the U.S. Administration is treating the questions of war and peace seriously. In a recent interview, Reagan found nothing more appropriate regarding the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union than to recall talks... that he had conducted on contracts for the movie actors' guild! Perhaps the White House really believes that if the United States begins to deploy the Pershings in the FRG, the Soviet Union will immediately become "more compliant" and will proceed to disarm unilaterally to the benefit of the United States?

The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe will not promote the cause of peace in Europe in any sphere -- military, diplomatic or political -- as the United States and certain U.S. allies would like to make out.

The appearance of those weapons will lead not to the reduction but to the further buildup of nuclear potentials with all the ominous attendant consequences for Western Europe.

"All attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile," Comrade Yu V. Andropov stressed in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "The Soviet Union will never permit that, it will never leave itself unarmed in the face of any threat. Let Washington understand that well. It is high time for Washington to stop devising more and more new options of how best to launch nuclear war in the hope of victory. Such an occupation is not just irresponsible, it is insane."

It is high time for West European statesmen, too, to stop being flippant about the problem of the deployment of the U.S. missiles aimed against Europe. It is high time to listen not just to what the White House is saying but also to what millions of demonstrators are demanding in West Europena city streets -- their firm "no" to U.S. missiles.

SOVIET ASIAN MISSILES SAID TO BE FOR SELF-DEFENSE

OW131137 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Leonidov commentary: "Right to Ensure Security"]

[Text] At a news conference held in Moscow not long ago, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko rejected the unreasonable U.S. demand that the Soviet Union refrain from deploying medium-range guided missiles in Asia. The Soviet leader emphatically pointed out that the Soviet Union needs these guided missiles so as to ensure its own security. In this regard, our station observer Leonidov writes as follows:

It is known to all that advocating a policy for peace, the Soviet Union has never menaced any country. This policy also poses no threat to the United States. Accepting the obligation not to use nuclear weapons first, the Soviet Union has no military base in any place close to the United States. The situation is entirely different in various localities near the Soviet Union where U.S. nuclear weapons have been deployed.

U.S. military bases including ones in Southeast Asia have encircled the Soviet Union from three sides. In Japan, there are more than 100 U.S. military bases, and nuclear arms have been deployed on many of these bases. The island of Okinawa in Japan is a large U.S. military base. U.S. naval vessels with nuclear weapons cruise on Japanese territorial waters while making use of Japan's harbor facilities. In South Korea, the United States has also build many military bases with nuclear arms. The U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean, particularly the one on Diego Garcia with nuclear, arms pose a direct threat to the Soviet Union. U.S. naval vessels with nuclear-guided missiles regularly cruise the Indian Ocean. Various localities in the Persian Gulf and in its nearby waters are also full of nuclear arms. The medium-range nuclear arms deployed by the United States in South Korea, Japan, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf can hit any target in the Asian part of the Soviet Union including the northern most Taymyr Peninsula.

Therefore, it is obvious that for the purpose of self-defense, the Soviet Union has a perfect right to deploy medium-range nuclear arms on Soviet territory in Asia to counter similar American weapons deployed in foreign countries and aimed at the Soviet Union.

The United States is working hard to acquire more military bases in places that are distant from it but close to the USSR. Washington hopes that by doing so, its own territory will not become a target of a counterattack once a military clash occurs. In order to achieve this goal, Washington does not hesitate to imperil the security of other countries where it has set up military bases and deployed nuclear arms. This kind of U.S. strategy has now become more and more obvious to those nations with U.S. military bases where U.S. nuclear arms have been deployed or will possibly be deployed. It is for this reason that voices of protests are becoming louder and louder in these countries where U.S. military bases are set up on their territories and U.S. naval vessels with nuclear arms are entering and leaving out of their harbors. The Soviet Union has no military bases in Asian countries; nor does it intend to set up any. This once again manifests the Soviet peace-loving policy. On the contrary, the United States has many military bases in Asian countries. This proves the U.S. ambition for aggression, first of all, its ambition for aggression against the Soviet Union. It is only natural that in order to ensure its own security, the Soviet Union has the right to adopt the appropriate measure.

CORRECTION TO GRIGORYEV COMMENTARY ON SWEDISH PROPOSAL

The item entitled "U.S., NATO Should Respond to Swedish Proposal" appearing on page AA 10 of 14 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was only partially printed due to a technical problem. Herewith is a rerun of the entire item:

U.S., NATO SHOULD RESPOND TO SWEDISH PROPOSAL

LD111641 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Writer on military affairs, Colonel Eduard Grigoryev, comments on the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers' communique:

Washington claims the installations of some 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles would lead to a cut in tactical nuclear warheads and therefore there is no reason for protests. But it ignores the fact that tactical nuclear weapons cannot compare with medium-range nuclear weapons. While 8 inch and 155mm howitzers can at best fire over 30 km, American land-based cruise missiles due to be deployed in Western Europe can hit targets over 2,500 km [as heard] with a nuclear charge 10 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb. For this reason there is no putting medium-range systems on the same board as tactical.

If Washington were really concerned to cut back its tactical nuclear arsenals in Western Europe it would uphold the Swedish Government's proposal for both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization to have no battlefield nuclear weapons closer than 150 km to their frontiers. The Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization have thrown their weight behind this proposal. Their foreign ministers reaffirmed this in Prague. What's more, the USSR has suggested such a zone be widened up to 500 or 600 km. But the United States has refused to accept this proposal as it did in other cases when nuclear-free zones were proposed for Europe.

Clearly the Pentagon and NATO hate the idea of parting with medium-range or tactical nuclear weapons since their docrines call for the first use of nuclear weapons and for preparations for what they call a limited nuclear war. As for Washington's value statement about the possibility of cutting back tactical nuclear warheads in Western Europe, they are just meant to mislead public opinion. The Warsaw Treaty countries, including the Soviet Union, and neutral Sweden, have come up with clear cut, constructive proposals, which, if realized, would help to prevent nuclear war. Now the world expect the United States and the NATO alliance as a whole to give a positive response to these peace initiatives.

CEMA BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW 12 APRIL

PM141505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session of Bank Council"]

[Text] A routine session of the International Economic Cooperation Bank Council was held 12 April in Moscow. Taking part in the council's work were delegations from member countries of the bank council -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Investment Bank. Also attending were representatives of the People's Bank of Yugoslavia, the Afghanistan Bank, the Bank of Yemen (Aden), the National Bank of Laos, the Bank of Mozambique, the Bank of Finland and the National Bank of Ethiopia.

The bank council examined and approved the reports on the bank's activity in 1982 and the bank's balance as of 31 December 1982, which were presented by the board, and examined by the bank's credit plan for 1983 and also other questions of the current and future activity of the International Economic Cooperation Bank.

The session was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

CEMA GROUP MEETS ON NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT

PM082057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr -- The eighth session of the intergovernmental commission on the implementation of general coordination of cooperation between interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in fulfilling the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries in the field of equipment for nuclear power stations was held in Bucharest 5-6 April 1983.

The session was chaired by A.K. Antonov, permanent chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The leaders of the delegations were received by Romanian Prime Minister C. Dascalescu.

The session examined a wide range of questions of further cooperation between the countries participating in the agreement in the field of the nuclear power industry, analyzed progress in the countries' fulfillment of pledges relating to deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations and outlined concrete measures for ensuring deliveries of this equipment in 1983.

Questions of the completion in 1983 of the preparation of production equipment for nuclear power stations with 1,000 megawatt units were discussed. In the course of the commission session, the successful assimilation by the specializing countries of the production of complex new equipment for nuclear power stations was noted.

Decisions were adopted on extending the commission's coordinating activity with a view to further concentrating the efforts of all the countries concerned and the relevant CEMA organs on concrete questions of ensuring the successful implementation of the nuclear power station construction program.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and mutual understanding.

SHALAYEV ON THREAT TO PEACE AT WFTU SESSION

LD141959 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Nicosia April 14 TASS -- The 35th session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions continues its work here.

Speaking to the participants to the session, the head of the Soviet delegation, Chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR Stepan Shalayev emphasized that the sharply heightened tension in the world was the direct result of the aggressive policy conducted by imperialist circles with the United States at the head. A particular danger comes from the Reagan administration's plans to turn Western Europe into a launch pad for unleashing nuclear war.

But there is an impressive counterbalance to increased aggressiveness of imperialism, he said. The striving of the peoples to preserve peace, to stop the arms race manifests itself increasingly insistently and firmly. This is the aim of the new peace initiatives of the USSR, other socialist Warsaw Treaty member states.

Anti-war sentiments are strong amid the popular masses now, as never before, the speaker stressed. The understanding of the need of broad workers' solidarity in the struggle to avert the threat of war is growing. The World Federation of Trade Unions played and plays an active role in that struggle.

Speeches of delegates of the session, who started the discussion of the report of the General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria, are permeated with sincere care for preservation of peace and termination of the arms race, which was unleashed by militaristic circles, the arms race which is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people.

USSR GREETINGS TO UNESCO CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM131355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants of the UNESCO intergovernmental conference on education in the spirit of peace:

The USSR Government cordially greets you, leaders and figures in the education sphere, teachers, representatives of teaching science and the mass news media, all who can and whose job it is to contribute to widening mutual understanding and trust among the peoples, these most important prerequisites of international security, of the preservation of world peace.

It is more important than ever before to use the tremendous authority and knowledge of scholars to convey to the broad masses of the world's population the truth about the fatal consequences of a thermonuclear war. This can be done most convincingly and effectively through the national education systems.

Soviet people and the Soviet state share the lofty goals to which your conference is devoted. In our country, on the basis of the provisions of the USSR Constitution, propaganda of war is prohibited, and the education of young people and the whole population in the spirit of peace and friendship among peoples and observance of man's basic rights and freedoms is carried out in all educational establishments, in children's and youth organizations, in production collectives and in the family. The press, radio, television and cinema play an active part in this noble work.

The Soviet Government acts consistently and persistently in the international arena for the constructive and immediate solution of the key task of today -- curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Our country values highly UNESCO'S role and its multifaceted activity in the sphere of education, enlightenment and cultural and scientific exchange among the peoples which aids their mutual enrichment and development, the triumph of the ideals of peace and friendship between people and the normalization of the political atmosphere in the world. The Soviet Government, which invariably and strictly fulfills the international normative enactments and recommendations approved by UNESCO in this sphere, intends to continue to give the organization the necessary assistance and support.

We wish the conference participants new successes in their noble cause -- making the peoples of the whole world aware of the ideas of friendship, mutual understanding and respect for the basic right of all people, the right to a happy life on earth.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers

USSR ACCEDES TO ATHENS MARINE TRANSPORT PACT

PM141338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Decree Adopted"]

[Text] On 5 April 1983, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a Decree on the USSR's accession to the 1974 Athens convention on the maritime carriage of passengers and their luggage.

USSR NAVY CHIEF GORSHKOV HITS U.S. BASE POLICY

PM151615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 83 First Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy: "Bases of Aggression"]

[Text] The modern international stiuation is characterized by imperialism's increasing aggressiveness. The Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration pointed out that "as a result of the further activation of aggressive forces, the development of world events is assuming a still more dangerous nature."

At the beginning of this year the American press published a report by the Pentagon and the U.S. National Security Council entitled "Directive in the Defense Sphere for Fiscal 1984-1988." This document provides guidelines on the need to prepare to introduce large American troop contingents into various parts of the world even when there is no "direct enemy intervention."

The use of the world ocean is subordinated to the interests of achieving world supremacy. A massive U.S. naval presence is to be observed in various regions of the seas and oceans. The purpose of this presence was revealed in his report to Congress in 1978 by Admiral J. Holloway, who then held the post of U.S. chief of naval operations. He declared: "The Navy is advancing to forward positions chiefly so that it is capable of joining battle with the enemy immediately after the start of hostilities, to ensure the defense and support of friendly and allied states by the U.S. Armed Forces in the event of war."

The United States maintains the 6th and 2nd operational fleets in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic to conduct combat operations in the NATO bloc's zone of responsibility, and in the European zone above all. They incorporate a sum total of more than 180 warships, including 7 assault aircraft carriers, up to 50 nuclear-powered submarines and more than 800 combat aircraft, of which no less than 240 are deck ground-attack aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons and reaching Soviet territory.

The second most significant grouping of general-purpose forces is deployed in the Pacific zone. It numbers approximately 140 warships and more than 800 combat aircraft. A large grouping of forces is deployed in the Indian Ocean. It is based on 2 carrier-borne groups of up to 20 warships from the 6th and 7th operational fleets. Up to 180 combat aircraft, including 80 deck ground-attack aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are based on aircraft carriers.

A large-scale building program for new ships and weapon systems, as well as a wide range of measures to create strongpoints and military bases on foreign territories, is being implemented to increase the composition of the groupings of forces in the world ocean.

The policy of siting military bases on foreign territories dates from colonial times and continues to this day. It assumed a particularly broad scale after World War II. The achievement of the long-awaited peace on earth did not suit the imperialists. In the very first postwar years they once again began preparing for war against the USSR and set themselves the aim of revising the results of World War II in their favor. They moved the 6th and 7th Fleets up to our country's shores and gathered the circle of military bases increasingly tightly around us, while at the same time trying to secure the consent of countries dependent on the United States to use military bases and strongpoints on their territories.

Having assumed the role of a kind of guarantor of international imperialism, the United States created a global system of military bases -- missile air, naval and ground force bases. By the middle of last year the Pentagon was maintaining more than 1,500 military bases and installations on the territory of 32 states. In the opinion of transatlantic strategists, this ramified network of military bases makes it possible to exert a constrant and direct influence on countries and regions very remote from the American Continent, as was the case against Korea and Vietnam, Libya, Cyprus, Greece, Egypt and Lebanon.

In the West the chain of American bases passes through Norway, Iceland, Britain, the FRG, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Israel. In the east the U.S. naval and airbases in Japan, South Korea, the island of Okinawa, the Philippines and Thailand constitute the system of strongpoints. And in the south this encirclement is completed by American bases in Australia, the Republic of South Africa, Diego Garcia atoll and the Persian Gulf.

In addition, agreements have been concluded with Oman, Somalia and Kenya on the use of national military bases in those countries by the American Armed Forces and also on their modernization and the construction of new ones. The present Washington administration plans to spend almost $1.5 billion -- one-third more than previously envisaged -- for these purposes in the period 1983-1987 alone.

The U.S. Armed Forces are already using bases and airports in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and also a number of other countries. The agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Israel gave the United States the right of the unlimited use of that country's military bases by its Armed Forces. In South Asia the United States has practically secured access to Pakistan's military bases.

More than 100 naval and air bases located on foreign territories enable the Pentagon to deploy and service large naval and naval air forces in practically all regions directly adjacent to the territory of the socialist community countries. Using them, large U.S. naval groupings operate constantly in the northeast Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea, the Mediterranean, the West Pacific and the northern part of the Indian Ocean. American nuclear powered missile-carrying submarines, which are an important component of the U.S. strategic forces, are based at Holy Loch Naval Base in Britain. Approximately 200 of their ballistic missiles with many hundreds of nuclear warheads are aimed at targets in the socialist community countries. To this it should be added that the Americans are planning where necessary, as follows from their statements, to use the naval and air bases of European NATO countries. In the event of war they will be placed at the disposal of the American command.

The American militarists' appetites are growing. The Pentagon is trying to include more and more new region of the world in its basing system and to create additional strongpoints where some already exist. The Pentagon's activity in the Indian Ocean is particularly dangerous to the cause of peace.

The Soviet state, true to its peace-loving policy, has held talks with the United States on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. However, the Americans unilaterally broke off the talks and stepped up activity to extend the network of bases which can be used in the interests of their Navy and Air Force in the northwest part of the Indian Ocean. And at the beginning of this year the Americans created the new, so-called "Central Command" (Centcom) in that region, whose sphere of activity includes 19 states in West Africa, Southwest Asia and the Arabian Peninsula.

Naval ships of the United States and other NATO countries, which are constantly in that region, have begun calling considerably more frequently at ports in Kenya, Oman and Somalia. The United States is building up its forces in the Persian Gulf region at a fast pace. On the African Continent the racist Republic of South Africa regime has agreed to make the Simonstown Naval Base available to the United States. In addition, the Americans have found a mainstay of their "base strategy" in Djibouti and Kenya (Mombasa).

The Americans have more than 300 military installations in the Far East, near the Soviet Union's borders. The Pacific, whose name can be translated from English as the "peaceful ocean," long ago ceased to be peaceful. The complex of military bases created there by the Pentagon carries a tremendous charge of military-political tension. The United States now has in the Pacific zone 12 naval bases and 12 air bases located in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. The Pentagon is planning to construct naval and airbases also on the islands of Palau, Tinian and Saipan. The naval bases at Yokosuka and Sasebo (Japan) and at Subic Bay (the Philippines) ensure the basing and deployment of carrier-borne assault formations with carriers of nuclear weapons. Submarine bases and marines divisions are deployed on the island of Okinawa.

Backed up by the network of these bases, assault aircraft carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet entered the Sea of Japan three times in 1982 alone. For the first time since the war a detachment of landing ships with marines on board was sent to the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. At the end of last September, when large-scale NATO maneuvers were being conducted in the Atlantic and in European waters, a large formation of American ships including the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway and more than 10 other warships appeared not far from Kamchatka.

What is the U.S. Navy seeking off Soviet shores? What can account for the sending of such large ship formations to our coast? The need to defend Alaska or U.S. maritime communications, so U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman maintains This is a naive argument. We see here the realization of aggressive designs aimed at rehearsing methods of blockading the USSR from the sea. And it certainly was no accident that the maneuvers of the NATO fleet in the west and the American Navy in the east coincided. At the same time plans are being realized to further build up the American Navy near the perimeter of the Soviet Union's borders. Thus, a decision has already been made to send the modernized battleship new Jersey, which is equipped with long-range cruise missiles, to the Far East region on permanent patrol. The U.S. military department has also sent the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson there.

Washington has managed to secure Japan's consent to the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of using nuclear weapons at Misawa Airbase in the north of Honshu Island. U.S. military circles unashamedly say that these aircraft are destined for "offensive operations against Soviet bases in Maritime Kray and on Sakhalin."

U.S. President R. Reagan revealed the purpose of building up naval forces in the world ocean at the commissioning ceremony for the battleship New Jersey. "Superiority at sea," he declared, "is for us a necessity... We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea and the underwater expanses so as to ensure access to all the world's oceans."

The Pentagon's plans allocate a special place to Japan, on whose territory the basing of American troops and naval forces is ensured. The new Japanese Government recently adopted a number of commitments in the military sphere. One on the "defense" of maritime communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Japanese archipelago, and a statement of readiness to blockade the "three international straits adjacent to Japan." These steps by Japan have already enable the Pentagon to draw the conclusions that military relations with that country have reached the level of relations with the NATO states and South Korea. Not so long ago the U.S. defense secretary declared in an interview in the Seoul newspaper HANGUK ILBO that "relations between South Korea, the United States and Japan play an important role in confronting the Soviet Union."

With a view to implementing its militarist policy the American Administration is trying persistently to suggest to public opinion that the road to peace lies through an arms buildup, no less. In the Far East the United States is persistently trying to create a "united reserve" for the ASEAN countries. It is pushing these countries into militarization and encouraging the widening of such directions of cooperation within ASEAN as the coordination of military plans, the practical rehearsal of cooperation among armed forces, the standardization of arms, combat hardware and so forth. Now the United States is trying persistently to gain access to military installations and structures in the countries of Southwest Asia. It is planning to modernize these installations and deploy small military contingents there, which would maintain these installations in combat readiness and also, where successful, heavy equipment, ammunition and fuel to ensure supplies for American troops. The creation of communications centers there occupies a special place in these plans. During the exercises which the Pentagon conducts in cooperation with local armed forces it is planned to "run in" these bases using units and subunits of the Rapid Deployment Force.

This is a far from complete picture of the American policy of creating military bases on the foreign territories. It convincingly shows the real source of the threat to the cause of peace and international security. And what is the worth of the assertions by the United States and NATO and by their propaganda apparatus about the "Soviet threat?" The system of military bases and strongpoints on foreign territories serves to ensure the U.S. Navy's constant presence in various regions of the world ocean and is a very important constituent part of the expansionist U.S. foreign policy course aimed at establishing world supremacy. These bases and strongpoints are constantly smoldering hotbeds of aggression, conflicts and local wars. In the period since World War II the United States has interfered directly or indirectly hundreds of times in other states' affairs and has practically always used military bases on foreign territories as a bridgehead.

In the Political Declaration adopted 5 January 1983 the Warsaw Pact states advocated that talks be started on limiting naval activity, on limiting and reducing naval arms and on extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans. They advocated withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of nonnuclear Mediterranean countries. The conference participants also confirmed their immutable position in favor of making new efforts on an international scale with a view to liquidating foreign military bases and withdrawing troops from foreign territories. The Prague conference confirmed once again the topicality of the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and to limit and subsequently reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean zone. It also noted the need to strive to resolve by political means the problems which exist in the Caribbean and on Southeast Asia and to promote the strengthening of peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

These proposals, which are truly peaceful and mutually advantageous, infringe no one's security. Their realization would ensure the strengthening of confidence among countries and create more favorable conditions for settling a number of other acute problems. All other countries would also benefit considerably by acquiring the opportunity to resolve their problems under conditions of a more stable international atmosphere. The Soviet Union has no military bases on the territory of other states. The Soviet Armed Forces and their inalienable constituent -- the Navy -- are a means of a peace-loving policy and of the friendship of the peoples, of the policy of suppressing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, curbing military adventures and resolutely countering threats to the peoples' security. Our military doctrine has a defensive thrust. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority, nor does it recognize anyone else's right to such superiority.

PRAVDA OUTLINES PRC'S ECONOMIC PLANS

PM141322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta article in response to reader's letter: "China: Sixth 5-Year Plan" -- first two grafts are reader's letter]

[Text] "I have read that a new 5-year national economic development plan has been adopted in China. Please tell me something about it."

[Signed] Ye. Ryazanova, Kavalerovo settlement, Maritime Kray.

Last December the fifth session of the National People's Congress, fifth convocation, approved the Sixth 5-Year Plan for China's Socioeconomic Development in 1981-85. Earlier, as the Beijing press notes, only the First 5-Year Plan (1953-57) was successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled in the country.

The present, Sixth 5-Year Plan, as State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang noted in his report to the National People's Congress session, will in the first instance tackle the serious and complex tasks of regulating the national economy and radically improving the country's financial and economic position.

It is intended that by 1985 the gross output of industry and agriculture will increase 21.7 percent, with an annual average increase of 4 percent. The industrial production growth rates outlined in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, as the report notes, will be lower than the growth rates in the preceding period. Nevertheless, the attainment of the planned levels will, in the State Council premier's words, demand "great effort."

Speeches by China's leaders and special articles published in the Chinese press in this connection point out the serious situation in the national economy. HONGQI, the CPC Central Committee organ, for example, explaining the peculiarities of the 5-year plan, noted that its implementatation is taking place in a complex socioeconomic situation. There are disproportions, difficulties in supplies of raw material, fuel and energy, state budget imbalance and deficit, low production efficiency and other problems.

During the 5-year plan it is envisaged that the construction of 890 major and medium-sized installations will be started, of which 400 will be completed by 1985. This, as Zhao Ziyang pointed out, is "much less than in the preceding 5-year plan." The main attention is being accorded to developing the fuel and energy base, transport and agriculture and modernizing existing industrial enterprises.

In 1985 China plans to smelt 39 million tons of steel, produce 362 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, extract 700 million tons of coal and 100 million tons of oil, harvest 3.6 million tons of cotton and increase the grain harvest to 360 million tons. In 1981, the first year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, according to official data, China smelted 35.6 million tons of steel, produced 306 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, extracted 600 million tons of coal and 100 million tons of oil and harvested 2.9 million tons of cotton.

It is intended that during the 5-year period 29 million unemployed people will be placed in jobs, although this acute problem will not be completely solved. The plan outlines a series of measures to increase the Chinese working people's material and cultural well-being. It is intended, for example, that by 1985 the level of the population's per-capita consumption will increase on average by 22 percent compared with 1980.

U.S.-JAPANESE ROLE IN NUCLEAR STRATEGY VIEWED

PM111543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "'The Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier,' or Turning Japan into the Pentagon's Nuclear Bridgehead"]

[Text] Tokyo, Arp 5 [date not specified] -- There is anger and even protest at the Japanese Foreign Ministry when it is said that the military alliance with the United States exists not to "ensure the security and defense" of Japan but to implement the Pentagon's dangerous strategic plans. Foreign Ministry officials assert that such an approach to the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" is based on a "misunderstanding and deliberate distortion of its character." The military alliance with the United States exists to "defend" Japan. And these officials say that the aim of strengthening and expanding it is to "increase the treaty's deterrent force and thus contribute to the cause of peace and stability in the Far East."

The facts, however, indicate the opposite. The "security treaty" is undergoing a dangerous qualitative change. Washington is involving Japan increasingly deeply in its world strategy, transforming it into a forward-based nuclear bridgehead along the lines of the NATO countries. As D. Ellsberg, a former high-ranking Pentagon staffer who took a direct part in the formulation of U.S. nuclear strategy, recognized as far back as the late seventies, Japan is an "important link" in that strategy.

In front of me I have an outline map prepared by activists in the antiwar movement. The number of military bases on Japanese Territory is startling. In all there are 2,785 such installations, nearly 120 of which are American. "Both the sea and the sky are full of nuclear weapons," the inscription on the map warns. "The degree of danger is very high."

Official Tokyo states that there have never been any nuclear weapons on Japanese territory and that it intends to always adhere firmly to the three principles -- not to produce, acquire or possess nuclear weapons. Warnings that the Pentagon can and will supply such weapons by warship and aircraft to its bases in Japan without the Japanese Government's knowledge are answered thus: "We trust Washington." Under the "security treaty," prior consultations are needed between the two countries' governments for bringing in nuclear weapons. Since the United States has never made such a request to Japan it follows, official authorities assert, that "nuclear weapons have never been brought onto Japanese territory."

In fact, Japan and its surrounding waters are full of nuclear weapons and corresponding delivery vehicles. Okinawa island is a vast nuclear weapons base. And now ways are being sought to make their residence permit permanent. And this may have been done in secret since, as Japanese Foreign Ministry representatives stated in parliament in March last year, the government does not intend publishing the content of the talks with the United States on questions of importing nuclear arms.

As the Tokyo SHIMBUN newspaper attests, the headquarters of the U.S. forces stationed in the Japanese islands have a secret department which governs the procedure for the import, export and transport of nuclear warheads, the protection of nuclear weapons dumps and the handling of nuclear weapons by personnel. Addressing a Senate commission in March 1980, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary R. Komer bluntly stated that the U.S. Marine aviation has special subunits equipped with nuclear weapons. According to Komer, one such subunit is stationed at the U.S. Iwakuni Base (Yamaguchi Prefecture). A similar special detachment is deployed on Okinawa.

Japan's ports have become a permanent haven for U.S. nuclear submarines equipped with nuclear weapons. The number of stopovers has perceptibly increased in recent years. From this year the majority of them like other warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet based in Japan, will be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads. Their effective range is 2,000-3,700 km. The nuclear aircraft carriers Enterprise has resumed its stopovers in Japan. In the near future the battleship New Jersey, armed with Tomahawks, and the latest nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, are coming here.

Beginning in 1984, F-16 fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons up to 1,000 km will be stationed at the Misawa Base as U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger remarked recently in an interview given to the KYODO NEWS AGENCY, the deployment of the F-16's at Misawa will "step up the combat might of the U.S. forward-based facilities" in the Near East.

According to a KYODO NEWS AGENCY report, the Pentagon is examining the question of deploying ground-based cruise missiles in Japan.

U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board as former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer stated at a press conference in 1981, are frequent guests in Japanese territorial waters. In an interview given to MAINICHI he noted that in 1960 the Japanese Government agreed in secret to allow U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons to put in at Japanese ports and U.S. Air Force aircraft carrying nuclear bombs to land at Japanese airfields.

And here is the evidence of former Admiral Larocque, who is well acquainted with U.S. nuclear strategy. There is no doubt, he stated in an interview given to MAINICHI, that U.S. Navy warships in Japanese territorial waters and ports have nuclear weapons on board. After all, 70 percent of the 7th Fleet, including all its aircraft carriers, are equipped with them. The fact that nuclear weapons are being imported into Japan was also acknowledged by former U.S. President Carter last October. In a conversation with a Japan Broadcasting Corporation correspondent he confirmed that during his administration "Japan's leaders knew where nuclear weapons were deployed."

According to ASAHI, citing U.S. sources, the United States has deployed 1,500 of its short-range and medium-range nuclear warheads on ships of the U.S. Pacific fleet. Aircraft carriers such as the Enterprise and the Midway have up to 200 warheads on board while cruisers and destroyers have up to 20.

Nor does Washington hide the fact that all these nuclear missiles are aimed primarily against the Soviet Union. They can also be used as a factor for direct military pressure on Japan's other neighbors. In a recent interview in ASAHI Admiral R. Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, stated that "the Pacific, in my view, is themost important region for the United States in the eighties and the following period" and that "it is also important for strategic reasons." The reason why U.S. military preparations are directed here becomes clear from the admiral's "prophecy" that "this region, I believe, is most probably where we shall witness confrontation with the Soviet Union." "In the Pacific?" The astonished correspondent asked. "In the Pacific," the admiral confirmed.

Despite this, the Liberal Democratic government is already making new promises to Washington. It is giving assurances of the "common destinies" of Japan and the United States, of its desire to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and of its resolve (in violation of internatinal law) in conjunction with the Pentagon to blockade the straits through which not only Soviet but also many other ships pass. As H. Natsume, chairman of the National Defense Agency, acknowledged in parliament recently, the government has instructed the country's Armed Forces to prepare for joint operations with U.S. subunits armed with nuclear weapons.

The intensification of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and the qualitative change in the "security treaty," the journal SEKAI writes, has nothing to do with safeguarding Japan's security and defense. Without the people's consent, the government is involving the country increasingly deeply in the U.S. anti-Soviet policy, MAINICHI notes. Japan is being turned into Asia's largest bridgehead for the implementation of Reagan's concept of "limited" nuclear war, AKAHATA writes. The military alliance with the United States is being elevated to the NATO level, ASAHI notes. The change in Japan's role in the "security threat" and the intensification of its military cooperation with the United States, the newspaper notes, are increasing tension in the region.

Such a policy by Washington, ASAHI commentator (D. Kisida) writes, is causing serious concern among the peoples of those countries to which the Pentagon assigns the role of forward bases -- Western Europe, Japan and South Korea.

An aircraft carrier is a ship whose main task is to attack, (S. Omori), an observer for the same newspaper, recalls. "Unsinkable aircraft carrier" is not simply a figurative expression. It means that the country is becoming a bridgehead in the immediate vicinity of the enemy against whom the strike may be delivered. In this respect it is forgotten that the bridgehead itself is a target for a retaliatory strike.

Many Japanese are united by one and the same idea; that Japan must not become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." In a nuclear war such a ship could easily be turned into a new "Flying Dutchman."

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS IN FAR EAST

OW110618 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Yuriy Afonin Commentary]

[Text] The notorious clamor about a "Soviet military threat" has not yet subsided in Japan and a plot is still under way there to make people believe that what the West calls the SS-20 -- a Soviet intermediate-range missile --is part of this threat. In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Afonin writes as follows:

It is all too clear that this clamor is part of a broad campaign instigated and directed by the United States. This campaign seeks to give the general public the impression that the Soviet Union is the chief cause for all evil and responsible for current strains in international relations. Needless to say the campaign by nature is slanderous, distorted, and misrepresents Soviet foreign policy aims.

Those who clamour about Soviet intermediate-range missiles keep their mouths shut about real -- not imaginary -- threats posed to the Soviet Union by U.S. nuclear arms deployed in various parts of the world, including the area of Japan.

While answering a PRAVDA reporter's question in march this year, CPSU General Secretary Andropov called attention to the fact that U.S. intermediate-range missiles are deployed literally at the threshold of the Soviet Union and that hundreds of U.S. vehicles capable of dealing a nuclear blow to the Soviet Union are encircling Soviet territory.

In fact, the Soviet Union is surrounded by U.S. military bases. U.S. military bases are also located in the Far East including Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. U.S. troops have been stationed at these bases since the end of World War II. These bases have been -- and will be -- the root cause of military threats in this region.

Many facts attest to the existence of nuclear arms at these bases. It matters little whether they were placed at these bases from the outset or occasionally were brought to them.

What is more, the U.S. nuclear threat in the Far East is not posed solely by its military bases. The U.S. 7th Fleet is equipped with various nuclear arms including the latest nuclear-powered submarines and is permanently deployed in this region. A U.S. submarine-launched missile is now capable of destroying 16 objectives at once and each submarine carries 16 such missiles. Their total destructive power is said to about equal that of 500 of the type of atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Furthermore, in its effort to reinforce its military potential and nuclear war capability in the Far East, this year the United States will deploy the newest and most powerful nuclear-powered carrier Carl Vinson and the battleship New Jersey, equipped with Tomahowk cruise missiles, in this region. Tomahawks will be tipped with nuclear warheads beginning next year.

These military vessels reportedly are scheduled to call at Japan's ports. In addition, there is a plan to deploy U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear arms at Misawa Base next year.

It is no secret that a great many U.S. nuclear arms in the Far East are directed against the Soviet Union. It is also evident that the United States tries to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in the Far East -- as it does world wide -- by reinforcing its military power in this region.

As for the nonsensical clamor about the so-called Soviet military threat, it is used as a smoke screen to conceal the foreboding plans mentioned above. Does the Soviet Union really have no right to cope defensively with the U.S. nuclear threat under these conditions? Of course it has the right! However, the Soviet Union neither threatens anyone nor seeks to attain military superiority. Soviet leaders have made noteworthy remarks on this matter.

In his answer to the PRAVDA reporter's above mentioned question General Secretary Andropov said: The Soviet Union was compelled to step up its defenses to eliminate U.S. military superiority. Thanks to the attainment of military and strategic party, the possibility of the United States intimidating the Soviet Union with nuclear threats has now been precluded. This parity is a sure guarantee for peace and we will make every effort to maintain it.

Foreign Minister Gromyko also made the following remarks in his recent Moscow press conference: Whether dealing with the question of intermediate-range arms or that of strategic weapons, the Soviet Union has invariably followed the policy of maintaining equality and the principle of equal and equitable security which has been established over the years.

All this does not mean that the Soviet Union intends to preserve its stockpiled nuclear missiles permanently. The parity the Soviet Union stresses is not designed to this end. Foreign Minister Gromyko also said in the above press conference: Our policy seeks to end a reckless arms race. We must first find ways of limiting and reducing armaments, then ways of abolishing them.

Removal of the fear of nuclear arms and a halt to the current arms race are common aspirations of all peoples and nations of the world. To reach these goals all nations -- regardless of their different social systems -- should cooperate. This is exactly what the Soviet Union is calling for.

SOVIET-AFGHAN TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM131327 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Apr 83 p 3

["Agreement on Developing Friendly relations and Cooperation Between the AUCCTU and the Afghan Central Trade Union Council" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A DRA trade union delegation, headed by A.S. Pordeli, chairman of the Afghan Central Trade Union Council, was in the Soviet Union 30 March-6 April 1983 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. During the visit the Afghan Central Trade Union Council delcgation met and held talks with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

Both delegations noted with satisfaction that the relations between the trade unions of the USSR and the DRA are developing successfully on the basis of the fraternal relations existing between our countries, are imbued with a spirit of genuine friendship, mutual respect and effective solidarity and are based on the immutable principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet trade unions reaffirm their solidarity with the courageous struggle of the DRA working people and trade unions in defense of the gains of the April revolution and against the unceasing aggression by internal and external counterrevolution, backed by international imperialism, headed by the United States. The Soviet trade unions sincerely welcome the successes of the Afghan working people in developing the national economy, increasing industrial and agricultural production and building a new society.

The Afghan trade union delegation expressed the profound gratitude of its country's working people for the fraternal, disinterested international assistance rendered to the DRA by the Soviet Union in developing the economy and culture and for the assistance in defending the April revolution.

The Afghan delegation noted that since the day the DRA trade unions were formed, the AUCCTU has rendered and is rendering them all-round disinterested, fraternal assistance and support in developing and strengthening the trade union movement in the DRA.

The Afghan Central Trade Union Council delegation expresses gratitude to the Soviet trade unions and the entire Soviet people for the multifaceted support and assistance rendered to the Afghan trade union movement and the working people.

The DRA trade unions highly assess the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and their gains in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. They fully support the Soviet state's important initiatives and tireless activity aimed at the relaxation of international tension, at halting the nuclear missile arms race and at averting nuclear war and for peace, democracy and the freedom of the peoples.

The sides expressed profound solidarity with the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at improving the political atmosphere in Europe and at peace and the relaxation of international tension and expressed full agreement with and support for the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration of 5 January 1983.

The AUCCTU and the Afghan Central Trade Union Council note with satisfaction the commonality of trade positions on major issues of our time and of the international trade union movement.

Both delegations expressed the conviction that the working class and trade unions throughout the world must remain vigilant in the face of imperialist, neocolonialist and reactionary forces' intrigues and must step up the struggle to strengthen the international trade union movement's unity of action in the name of peace and social progress.

The delegations express full support for the people and the Government of the DRA in their struggle in defense of the revolutionary gains and advocate a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be achieved via the ending and guaranteed nonresumption of armed and other external interference in the affairs of this sovereign nonaligned state on the basis of the DRA Government proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, which fully retain their topicality.

The Soviet and Afghan trade unions expressed profound solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples in defense of their legitimate national rights and interests. The sides resolutely condemned the criminal Zionist agression in Lebanon, which was launched with the direct backing of U.S. imperialism, and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for the safeguarding of that sovereign country's independence and territorial integrity. The sides reaffirmed their unfailing solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- in defense of their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own national state.

The sides fully support the proposals put forward at the seventh conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and express alarm in this connection at the U.S. Administration's decision to set up the so-called Central Command (Centcom) which poses a direct threat to the independent development of Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries.

The AUCCTU and the Afghan Central Trade Union Council expressed the shared confidence that the further strengthening and development of relations and cooperation between Soviet and Afghan trade unions on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity will contribute effectively to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the working people and peoples of the Soviet Union and the DRA and to the cause of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and security, democracy and social progress. On the basis of this the two delegations signed an agreement defining the main directions in the development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the USSR and DRA trade unions.

NEW TIMES ANALYZES USSR-DRA ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD141255 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Soviet-Afghan trade has grown by more than 250 percent over the past five years, the soviet weekly NEW TIMES said in an article analysing economic relations between the two countries.

The USSR today is Afghanistan's biggest trading partner, the magazine noted.

Machines and equipment for industry and transport make about one half of the Soviet exports to Afghanistan. They include geological prospecting and surveying equipment, plant for the chemicals industry, road-building machines, motor vehicles of different models, buses, tractors and other farm machinery.

Oil products, chemicals and ferrous rolled stock also occupy an important place in the Soviet deliveries to Afghanistan. Besides, the USSR supplies the DRA with some types of foodstuffs and consumer goods, including wheat, sugar, fabrics, footwear and household goods.

Afghanistan meets its requirements in oil products entirely by importing them from the Soviet Union.

Natural gas and carbamides account for a growing share of the Afghan exports to the USSR. The Soviet Union also buys from its neighboring cotton, wool, undressed leather, citrus plants, canned olives, nuts and raisins. The sale to the USSR of dried fruits, whose marketing in the West is now being hindered, is on the increase.

Trade between the two countries is based on five-year agreements, which places it on a planned and stable footing.

Plans of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation provide for building some 170 industrial and other economic projects in Afghanistan. A total of 80 of them have already gone on stream.

Soviet geologists have made a sizable contribution to the development of the Afghan economy. They have helped to discover a number of gas, oil, iron ore, copper, polymetallic and non-metallic mineral deposits in northern Afghanistan. As a result, several gas fields and a fertilizer factory has already been built there. They do not only meet the country's own needs but export part of their output elsewhere.

The training of Afghan technicians holds a prominent place in cooperation between the two countries.

Despite the complicated situation in Afghanistan today, which is a result of intrigues by the enemies of the Afghan revolution, the country's economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union has not slowed down, the NEW TIMES concluded.

AFGHAN VOLUNTEERS AID ARMY, SECURITY FORCES

PM132303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "With the Population's Help"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Apr -- The population of Afghanistan is rendering increasingly active assistance to the security forces and army subunits in the struggle against terrorist gangs being infiltrated from abroad. Volunteer self-defense detachments are being set up in various provinces, and workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia are joining them.

A 2-day seminar-conference of leaders of the detachments and of revolution defense groups from the country's various provinces has concluded its work in the Afghan capital. The ideas of the April revolution, it pointed out, are increasingly profoundly penetrating the consciousness of the people's masses and gaining their support. The population assists the state organs in ensuring order and security. The self-defense detachments already number many thousands of fighters. They are making a big contribution to the cause of the struggle against counterrevolution. The seminar adopted a decision for the DRA Ministry of the Interior and the sarandoy (people's militia) of the provinces to give the self-defense detachments the necessary assistance.

KALIN RECEIVED BY PHILIPPINE MINISTERS

PM141450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Meeting in Manila"]

[Text] Manila [no date given] -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in the Philippines on an official visit at the invitation of the republic's National Assembly, has met with Philippine Foreign Minister C. Romulo. There was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of bilateral relations and also on a number of topical international problems.

The same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a meeting with B. Ople, chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society and Philippine minister of labor and employment. During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, it was noted with satisfaction that the active and fruitful activity of the USSR-Philippines and Philippines-USSR Friendship Societies makes a positive contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly Soviet-Philippine relations.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO THAILAND

PM141037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "Washington's Dangerous Hurry"]

[Text] On Monday two C-5A Galaxy transport aircraft landed at the Thai capital's airport after a nonstop flight from the United States. But it was by no means a striving to break records that brought their crews here. The giants of the air disgorged eight of the latest versions of the U.S.-manufactured 155-mm long-range howitzers and large quantities of other military supplies.

This is in addition to the earlier deliveries of Redeye missiles. The entire cargo was immediately dispatched to the regions bordering on Kampuchea. Reporting this, citing the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, the REUTER correspondent added that the arrival of a sea transport with weapons for the Thai Army is expected here soon.

Thus, without losing any time, Washington has responded to Bangkok's request to expedite arms deliveries, expressed during talks between Thailand's Prime Minister P. Tinsulanon and P. Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant sefretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. There can be no surprise at such resourcefulness by the White House: The United States is striving to increase by at least 50 percent its military aid to this Southeast Asian state. At present this aid amounts to $66 million.

So what has caused such haste? In the words of the overseas emissary, "the tense situation" and "the hostilities" in the vicinity of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. This is how the U.S. protectors of their selfish interests have assessed the measures taken by the Kampuchean Government to liquidate the Pol Pot gangs whose existence, as is well known, would be impossible without the political and material support of imperialist and reactionary forces.

It is no accident that the legitimate actions by people's Kampuchea, aimed at defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity, have caused such a stormy reaction in Washington. People on the banks of the Potomac saw them as a favorable opportunity to speak again about a "threat" to security of Thailand and other ASEAN member states from the Indochinese countries.

People in the White House considered that to this accompaniment it would be possible to top up the weapons arsenals in the region and sow mistrust and suspicion. That is precisely the objective of those who do not wish to establishment of peace and stability here, of those who are striving to maintain the hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia. This course is becoming more and more overt and provocative as the public and soberminded statesmen in ASEAN begin to appreciate the need for a constructive dialogue with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The urgent need for reasonable political solutions to accumulated problems was reaffirmed at the Vientiane summit meeting between the three fraternal Indochinese countries. It voiced the sincere desire of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build mutual relations in the region in the basis of the principles of peace and good-neighborliness, without interference from outside, and to solve all problems at the negotiations table in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. Such a path would open good prospects for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

But the enemies of normalization in the region fear exactly this more than anything else. For as long as the hotbed of tension is still alive here, for as long as there is a danger of conflict, they calculate on weakening the countries of Indochina, hindering their peaceful construction and binding the ASEAN states still more tightly to themselves by resorting to the usual means for such occasions: rendering military aid. Such a policy is fraught with dangerous consequences. It contradicts the fundamental long-term interests of the region's people and raises new obstacles to the solution of existing problems on the basis of mutual trust and good-neighborliness.

SED'S HAGER ON GDR EVENTS MARKING MARX JUBLIEE

PM141002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "Karl Marx Year in the GDR"]

[Text] This year the world's communists and all progressive mankind are marking the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. In recognition of these dates the fifth SED Central Committee plenum at the end of last year declared 1983 in the GDR to be Karl Marx year and adopted a corresponding decision in this connection.

The document "1983 -- Karl Marx Year. SED Central Committee Theses" substantiates the historic significance and reveals the universal influence, topicality and life-giving strength of Karl Marx's teaching which we worked out together with Friedrich Engles and which was creatively developed by V.I. Lenin. Socialism's successful, dynamic advance while captialist society is in deep crisis, the theses note, is direct confirmation of the truth of Marx' theory. At the same time world reaction's increasingly sharp and malicious attacks reflect the fact that it has not succeeded nor will it succeed in standing in the way of Marxism-Leninism's growing influence.

Millions of people from all continents link their desire for a life in peace and for social confidence in conditions of the free development of man's creative abilities with the name of Karl Marx. Implementing their scientifically substantiated policy. Marxist-Leninist parties are setting in motion the revolutionary potential and creative strength of the people's masses and are pointing out to them the path of the victorious struggle for peace, social progress and a worthy life for man in a society free of exploitation.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels substantiated proletarian internationalism as one of the main principles of scientific communism and of the struggle of the revolutionary worker's movement. Their slogan "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" accords with the international nature of the working class struggle. As far back as in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Karl Marx and Friedrich Engles substantiated the necessity of a national and international alliance with other revolutionary democratic forces. The SED Central Committee theses point out: "Now that revolutionary forces are operating in the most diverse conditions and are simultaneously being confronted with the necessity of tackling common, international tasks, their cooperation and interaction with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the name of securing mankind's existence and progress are more important than ever before," it is precisely the securing of the bases of mankind's existence by means of preventing a world nuclear war that demands today the most extensive interaction of all revolutionary, anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces.

Real socialism is the chief buttress and safeguard of peace. Peace is internally inherent in socialism. More than 100 years ago now, Karl Marx recorded that "in contrast to the old society with its economic poverty and political folly a new society is being born for which PEACE will be the international principle because each people will have the one and the same master -- LABOR!"

Marxism-Leninism is a reliable compass on the path to solving social problems because it stems from the objective law-governed patterns of social development and is buttressed by the constructive creativity of the peoples' masses. And this is again shown graphically by Karl Marx Year in the GDR.

The international scientific conference organized by the SED Central Committee on the theme "Karl Marx and the Present Day -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," which will take place 11 through 16 April 1983 in the GDR capital, Berlin, will be the culmination of the festivities devoted to Karl Marx. Representatives of communist and workers' parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national-revolutionary and national-democratic parties, representatives of the liberation movement and also socialist and social democratic parties of all continents have been invited to this meeting. This has brought forth an exceptionally positive response. The conference will worthily mark the activity of Karl Marx and will serve for a wide exchange of opinions on the most vital questions of the present time. Unquestionably a desire for the unity of all foces in the struggle to ensure peace and social progress will be at the center of attention of this broad forum. In the light of the peace initiatives of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, which have received widespread approval, the open exchange of opinions and experience on fundamental problems of our time and above all on questions of war and poeace and tackling social problems, acquires especially great significance.

As a result of the socialist revolution, a new system, scientifically substantiated by Karl Marx, has been established once and for all in the GDR, in the first worker-peasant state on German soil. Situated at the center of Europe, at the watershed of two opposed social systems, our republic is fulfilling its international duty in close alliance with the USSR and other socialist community countries.

The declaration of this year as Karl Marx year found widespread approval among GDR working people. The efforts of the party, all social forces and of the whole GDR people are being directed purposefully, constructively and creatively fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. All our work is subordinated to a single slogan: "By accomplishing new labor feats for the sake of strengthening the GDR, we are doing justice to the memory of Karl Marx."

The task of detecting all the sources for enhancing labor productivity and efficiency, which are decisive preconditions for further economic and social growth, is considered to be of paramount importance in the competition which is getting under way on a wide scale. The trade union aktiv of the Karl Marx (Numerik) people's enterprise has acted as initiator of the movement to overfulfill the plan in our jubilee year. The working people of other enterprises, for example, the Senftenberg Lignite combine, the Mansfeld Wilhelm Pieck combine and the Karl Zeiss combine in Jena also want to make 1983 a year of widespread initiatives and mass struggle to achieve a high growth of labor productivity. They have set themselves the task of overfulfilling the already tough labor productivity targets. This is the main goal in the field of further intensifying the national economy, where the struggle for high efficiency is inextricably linked with the task of improving people's conditions of labor and everyday life.

The implementation of this task demands a decisive improvement in the correlation between expenditure and the end result, the achievement of a greater return from a smaller material and financial outlay and the rational and efficient use of worktime fixed capital, energy and each kilogram of raw and semifinished materials. Intensification makes necessary an even closer combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology which come up to world standards.

At a meeting of 300 emissaries from socialist labor teams and other collectives bearing the honorific name of Karl Marx which was held this January, they declared, in a saluation addressed to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the will of all pacesetters to be in the vanguard of developing initiatives in honor of the jubilee. Many other collectives have followed this example.

Having embarked on a "Free German Youth Peace Vigil," the socialist youth union is directing the creativity and initiative of our country's young generation toward the achievement of the highest indicators in the interests of comprehensive strengthening and defense of the socialist fatherland. More than 40,000 teams and 20,000 Free German Youth members are working on key youth projects such as "Berlin -- A Free German Youth Shock Construction Project," microelectronics, the construction of gas pipelines on the territory of the USSR and the GDR and others and they are daily a living example of what is meant by being revolutionary in the Marxist sense of this word for the GDR's young men and women in conditions of socialism.

The SED attaches great significance to the lively, massive and lucid dissemination of Karl Marx' teaching. Thus, back in October 1982, the party training system began studies for students at all levels on the theme of "Karl Marx -- Brilliant Founder of the Working Class' Scientific World Outlook. Marxism-Leninism's Topicality and Vitality in Our Day." The SED Central Committee's theses are designed to promote the in-depth assimilation of Marxist-Leninist teaching, to be a guide to action and at the same time a weapon in the struggle against all anticommunists, anti-Marxist and revisionist views.

From March through May this year, all SED bezirk and district committees will be holding major propaganda events devoted to Marx. Their main task is to use the GDR's example to show the experience of the creation of a developed socialist society and the practical emobdiment of Marx' ideas. The "Urania" Society and other organizations have planned a cycle of lectures on Karl Marx' life and activity. The GDR press, radio, Democratic Women's League and other mass organizations have launched a great deal of work. I should especially like to mention the television service's contribution. For example, the public greeted with interest the two-part documentary film "Marx Lives" which shows the transforming force of the ideas of the founder of scientific communism in the 20th century.

The publications issued to mark the jubilees are multifarious -- from fundamental works to popular scientific brochures designed for the mass reader. Three new volumes of the Complete Collected works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, whose publication is being prepared jointly by the CPSU Central Committee and SED Central Committee Institutes of Marxism-Leninism, are going to be published during this jubilee year. Thereby, the GDR will already have published 21 volumes of this scientific work. Many of Marx' works are being reissued and, in addition, introductions to volume one of "Das Kapital," "Economic Manuscripts,' "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," and the "Critique of Political Economy" written especially in connection with Karl Marx Year are being published.

Party institutes, universities and higher educational institutions, the GDR Academy of Sciences, the GDR Kulturbund and other organizations will be holding many scientific conferences in Karl Marx Year. The SED Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, for example, in conjunction with Leipzig's Karl Marx University, is organizing a 2-day conference on the theme "The Significance of the Complete Collected Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels for Developing International Research Into Editions of the Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The Karl Marx Higher Party School will be holding "Karl Marx Days" which are already traditional and the Martin Luther University (Halle-Wittenberg) will be completing the jubilee year in December with an international and conference on questions of the history of the development, influence and topical significance of "Das Kapital" -- Karl Marx' main work.

Academic institutions in the teacher training and skill improvement system are making comprehensive use of the SED Central Committee theses in the education and training process.

Figures of GDR culture and art are also making their contribution to Karl Marx year by creating new works. I should like to mention the central art exhibition "Karl Marx and Artists" within whose framework there will be a scientific colloquium on the theme "Art in the Battles of our Time."

In implementing these great plans we are paying great attention to exposing the imperialist falsification of Marx' teaching. The refutations" which are constantly made much of in the West and which inevitably end in failure attest in their own way to the immortality of our world outlook. No longer can anyone ignore Karl Marx' ideas, his teaching is more alive than ever. It lives on in real socialism, it lives in the aspirations of the capitalist countries' popular masses striving for a creative, peaceful life worthy of man.

Without Marx theory and Marxism-Leninism it is impossible to understand or explain the processes occurring in the crisis-torn capitalist world just as it is impossible to successfully build a socialist society. Our party proceeds from this premise when paying tribute to Karl Marx' memory.

On 14 March an SED Central Committee delegation laid a wreath at Karl Marx' tomb in London and on 5 May flowers from his many devotees will adorn the house in Trier where he was born and will be a living and vivid symbol of the life-giving force and topicality of Karl Marx' teaching in our day.

MSZMP'S KADAR, NEMETH MEET WITH RYZHKOV

LD141806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (TASS) -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today received N. I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Budapest on a working visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

There was also a meeting with K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Questions of the further deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation were discussed.

N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, O.A. Chukanov, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department. V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and L. Ballai, head of the of Economic Policy Department in the MSZMP Central Committee, took part in the conversations.

The conversations took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

KOHL, GENSCHER IN U.S. FOR DAY OF TALKS

Trip Previewed

LD142147 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Helmut Kohl, the FRG chancellor, left today for a 1 day working visit to the United States. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Genscher. The West German leaders intend to meet U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, Pentagon head Weinberger, and leading U.S. senators and congressmen.

In the opinion of observers the talks will center on the problem of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and Washington's intention to impose new restrictions on trade with the socialist countries. The U.S. Administration is trying to make this question the main theme of a meeting of heads of states and governments of the seven leading capitalist powers which is to be held at the end of May.

The United States has already officially proposed to its West European partners and Japan the imposition of restrictions on exports to the USSR of machinery, equipment, and technology which is not included in the present restrictive list of so-called strategic goods. Here the United States is once again threatening to impose sanctions against those who do not intend to observe the U.S. instructions and curb trade with the East.

The actions of the U.S. administration are arousing alarm and concern even among its close allies, primarily because they are detrimental to their national interests. As the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI notes Reagan's line is similar to U.S. policy in the time of Dulles and contains some very dangerous aspects. The hardening of Soviet-U.S. relations, the newspaper stresses, also gives rise to difficult problems within the Western alliance. Doubt is increasing among U.S. allies about the effectiveness of sanctions against the USSR. At the same time, few doubt that Washington's attempts to unleash a trade war between the West and the East cause serious harm to the economies of the West European states which are undergoing crisis phenomena leading to a slump in production and to an increase in unemployment.

This was officially admitted at the Brussels colloquium of representatives of the NATO member countries on questions of economic relations between East and West. Analyzing the results of this meeting, the LONDON GUARDIAN notes that it revealed skepticism about the effectiveness of restrictions on trade with the socialist countries as an instrument of political pressure. There is evidence, the GUARDIAN points out, that trade sanctions have a greater effect on Western exporters than on the economic development of the USSR.

Even such a loyal partner of the United States as the conservative Government of Great Britain expressed disagreement with Washington's demands to harden the conditions for credit for certain socialist countries. And Otto Lambsdorff, the FRG minister for economics, warned that Reagan's demands could worsen the already weakened state of trade of the West and lead to a further increase in unemployment in Europe.

FRG Chancellor Kohl will try to explain this personally to President Reagan during the meeting in the White House. The FRG leaders express the fear that a new confrontation on the question of trade between East and West could cause even more damage than last year's conflict about supplies of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.

Arrival Noted

LD150551 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to the U.S. capital Thursday for an official visit. This is the first foreign trip of the head of the West German Government after the March 6 pre-term elections to Bundestag and the coming to power in Bonn of the coalition of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party.

It has been reported that H. Kohl will confer with President Reagan and other representatives of the U.S. Administration for discussing with them Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the East-West relations as a whole, and the economic problems of the West in view of the forthcoming meeting of seven major capitalist countries.

MOSCOW REACTION TO SOVIET EXPULSIONS FROM FRANCE

Aftermath of Expulsions

LD142139 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The French bourgeois press is continuing to whip up an anti-Soviet campaign in the country. They are using as a pretext the unfriendly action of the French authorities who a few days ago, and without any justification, demanded that a group of officials of the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet institutions leave France. Following this, the so-called Directorate of Internal Security, which is part of the French Ministry of the Interior, ordered a number of French scientists and teachers at higher educational establishments to refrain from contacts with Soviet representatives.

It is natural that such actions encourage all kinds of conjecture and artificially create an atmosphere of suspicion towards Soviet people. Even the French newspapers have called this campaign "spy mania of official circles."

Over the past few days we in radio and television, TASS and the editorial offices of the central newspapers have been receiving letters from Soviet scientific and cultural figures and from representatives of workers collectives expressing indignation over the arbitrary actions of the French authorities and the provocative hullabaloo which has been raised. Many letters stress that these actions are in flagrant contradiction to the good relations which traditionally exist between the USSR and France, between our peoples.

'Hostile Campaign' Against USSR

LD141137 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 14 Apr 83

["Improper Methods" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Paris April 14 TASS -- The French bourgeois press continues to whip up a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, taking advantage of the crude and unjustified measures of the official authorities with regard to employees of the USSR Embassy and other Soviet institutions in France.

Things have gone so far that the newspaper LE MATIN, close to the ruling Socialist Party, writes that the Soviet Union allegedly "plunders France economically and technologically." The newspaper totally ignores the fact that the French side admitted on several occasions that the Soviet-French cooperation, including in the sphere of space research, is mutually beneficial.

A provocative campaign against Soviet people working in France has been stepped up of late in the French press. It publishes inventions of all sorts. Even the French press itself describes that campaign as a spy-scare of the official circles. An atmosphere of suspicion and unfriendliness with regard to employees of Soviet institutions in France is being artificially created. According to a press report, the department of security of the territory of France's Ministry of the Interior, instructed a number of French scientists and teachers of higher education establishments to refrain from making contacts with Soviet representatives in this country.

It is indicative, the French press points out, that official circles take no action to curb campaigns of this kind.

Implications of Marseilles Attacks

LD141923 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, attacks have been in Marseilles, on the Soviet Consulate General and the Aeroflot office.

[Begin video recording of A. Potapov dispatch] Marseilles is the country's second largest city and France's biggest port. It was here that the Consulate General of the Soviet Union was opened. The Soviet Union and France agreed in 1969 to set up consulates general in Marseille and Leningrad respectively for the purpose of further developing their relations.

The bandits made the attack late in the evening. The consulate was fired on with large-caliber automatic weapons. Bullet holes riddle the walls of the builidng [camera shows shots of bullet holes in walls and broken panes] Fortunately, the incident did not cost any lives, but there is considerable material damage. The Aeroflot office is situated on the main avenue of Marseilles, the Canebiera. That office also came under fire. The same weapons were used. The police maintain that some of the attackers have been detained and put under arrest.

The French press has reported on the bandit attack. The newspaper L'HUMANITE viewed it as an action by anti-Soviet thugs in France. One cannot but notice the armed attacks on the Soviet establishments in Marseilles took place at the very height of the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign which is now being waged by certain organs of the French press. This provocative campaign seems to be urging the enemies of our country to commit hostile actions. And the anti-Soviet hysteria in the press literally went to the extreme after the arbitrary political action of the French authorities in ordering a number of Soviet diplomats and staff members of other establishments in France to leave the country with no justification whatsoever.

And, of course, that event continues to be openly rejoiced over by organs of the press of the pro-NATO, pro-American tendency, and that is understanding. But many here are asking who in France benefits from these unfriendly actions.

The bandit attacks in Marseilles have shown the French public to what a dangerous extent this quite unjustified campaign of slander and provocations against our country is being taken in the bourgeois press. [end recording]

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ON USSR VISIT CITED

LD141907 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels April 14 TASS -- The Soviet-Belgian talks that were held in Moscow have been highly assessed by Belgium's Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans. Speaking over Belgian radio he stressed that his talks with Andrey Gromyko had been held in an atmosphere of real dialogue and had been marked by warmth.

Leo Tindemans noted that during the discussion of the question about the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe under way in Geneva, the Belgian side had supported the present approach of the NATO countries to this problem. But, he said, the emphasis had been placed not on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe but on the need to achieve positive results at Soviet-American talks.

In this connection the minister said that in his opinion the Soviet Union intends to continue discussing this problem with the United States in Geneva though at the Soviet-Belgian talks Andrey Gromyko rejected the "interim variant" that had been suggested by U.S. President Reagan. Leo Tindemans expressed the confidence that the USSR intends to conduct the talks in Geneva in a most serious way. Much importance is attached in the Soviet Union to a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, he said.

The Belgian mass media continue commenting on Leo Tindemans' visit to the Soviet Union, emphasising its importance for Belgium which is striving to play an active role in the East-West dialogue. A number of newspapers note that the very fact of the visit and a profound exchange of opinions on the most topical questions have a positive significance not only in the quest of points of contact on specific problems but also for the improvement of over-all climate of East-West relations.

WRAPUP REPORT ON BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

LD131826 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- A delegation of Beligum's Parliament stayed on an official visit in the Soviet Union on April 5-12, 1983 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was led by President of the Senate Eduard Leemans and President of the House of Representatives Jean Defraigne.

The Belgian parliamentarians were received by First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov, had meetings with the chairmen of the two chambers, chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They made trips to the Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic and Leningrad.

In the course of meetings and conversations Soviet and Belgian parliamentarians exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest, discussed questions of parliamentary links and some other questions of bilateral relations.

The Soviet and Belgian parliamentarians expressed anxiety over the complication of the international situation, and stressed the need of stepping up the efforts on the part of parliamentary, political, and public circles of all countries to restrain the arms race, to avert nuclear war, to preserve and consolidate peace. Particular attention was paid to questions of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and parliamentarians of Belgium expressed mutual intention to promote consolidation of peace, security, confidence, and cooperation between the states, realization of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They declared for successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

Both sides expressed mutual desire to continue developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Belgium, to continue exchanging delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Belgium's Parliament.

The Belgian parliamentary delegation invited a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit Belgium's. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR TAELEMANS TO DEPART MOSCOW

Kuznetsov Meeting

LD131352 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president ofthe Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today received in the Kremlin the Belgian ambassador in the USSR Frans Taelemans in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union and had a conversation with him.

Kovalev Gives Farewell Luncheon

LD141629 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev gave today a luncheon in honour of Belgium's Ambassador in the USSR Frans Taelemans in connection with his departure for home.

SWEDEN'S PALME MEETS WITH MINISTER TEREBILOV

PM141508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Swedish Premier Olof Palme received USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov, who is in Sweden on an official visit, 12 April in Stockholm.

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they touched on questions of further developing cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the two countries and prospects for detente and disarmement on the European Continent. O Rainer, Swedish justice minister, and B.D. Pankin, USSR ambassador to Sweden, attended the meeting.

NORWAY REJECTS SWEDISH NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PLANS

LD141658 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The Norwegian Foreign Ministry has published a communique announcing that the Norwegian Government does not support Swedish plans for establishing a zone free of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. Our observer, Mikhail Dobrov, writes in this connection:

What fails to satisfy the Norwegian Government in the Swedish proposal? It is that, in Norway's view, such a step may harm the work of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. Why then would the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles -- which, according to the Foreign Ministry communique, is Norway's aim -- suffer from the acceptance of the idea of freeing Central Europe from tactical nuclear weapons? The question here concerns two aspects of the same problem. It is a question freeing Europe in the end from the nuclear threat in general.

Incidentally, Swedish Foreign Minister Bodstroem has stressed that his government's proposal on the establishment of a zone in the central part of the continent must be examined in connection with the development of an agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe. In this case, we do not mention that the antiwar movement that is growing in Norway and other West European countries connects the struggle against the deployment of U.S. missiles with the struggle for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of Europe. It is not a question of harming the Soviet-U.S. talks, but of the fact that the Foreign policy of the present Norwegian leaders is close to the policy of the U.S. leadership. The United States does not want to give up any nuclear weapons, neither medium-range nor tactical; nor does it want any reduction in their number. This results in the U.S. negative attitude toward all Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing the degree of nuclear missile confrontation in Europe; in the striving, despite the Geneva talks, to begin deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Europe by the end of the year; and in the absolute refusal to discuss any proposals that require a reduction in any form of the scope of a possible use of nuclear weapons. By adopting such an attitude, Norway excludes from itself an opportunity to make an effective contribution to reducing the threat of nuclear war in Europe.

U.S. SEEKING MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN OMANI TALKS

LD141536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0013 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr (TASS) -- Plans for the further development of "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Oman were discussed at a Pentagon meeting between Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and Sultan Gabus. He is here on an official visit and has already had talks with President R. Reagan, Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of State G. Shultz and other U.S. Government leaders.

The Pentagon made no announcement on the content of the meeting but informed circles indicate that the main subject of discussion was the expansion of U.S. access to military installations on Omani territory. Hatching aggressive plans with regard to an extensive region of the Near East, the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the American military, as is known, is planning to use these installations chiefly for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

In exchange for Oman's consent to this, Washington is expanding military support, supplying Muscat with C-130 aircraft, M-60 tanks and other military hardware. Joint American-Omani military maneuvers are also being held.

Oman is far from being the only country in the region whose bases are coveted by the Pentagon. It has already obtained access to military installations on the territories of Somalia, Kenya, Morocco and secured Egypt's "consent" to this. A major base of the Rapid Deployment Force is the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Washington's calculation is to use these installations to ensure the possibility of urgently transferring American forces to any "hot spot" on the planet under the pretext of "defending" U.S. "vital interests" there.

ARAB SUMMIT DELAY LINKED WITH REAGAN PHONE CALLS

LD142201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 14 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, a representative of the Moroccan Government has stated that the conference of heads of states and governments of Arab countries, which was to open this Saturday in the Moroccan town of Fes, is being postponed until early May. Almost 8 months have passed since the last pan-Arab summit conference, which also took place in Fes. In that time, as the Moroccan paper L'OPINION stresses, considerable changes have taken place in the Near East and on the international arena as a whole, and these insistently demand holding inter-Arab consultations at summit level.

Particular alarm is caused in Arab capitals by the aggressive course of the Israeli Government of Begin, which is continuing to whip up tension and is now threatening Syria. As is known, the last Arab summit conference elaborated its principles for a solution to the Near Eastern conflict. The chief of these is the demand for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

After the Fes meeting a special mission of the Committee of Seven was set up. It visited the capitals of leading states in order to explain the point of view of the Arab countries.

This delegation also visited Moscow, where it was noted that the plan adopted by the Fes session basically coincides with the six principles of the Soviet program for a Near East settlement. However, the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East diverges from the Fes statement on a whole range of very important points. In particular, the Reagan plan denies the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and ignores the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Nonetheless, Washington undertook feverish efforts to impose this plan on the Arabs and to draw Jordan into separate talks with Israel at which Jordan would act on behalf of the Palestinians. These attempts ended in failure.

Today, high-ranking Washington representatives are raging against the leaders of the PLO, hypocritically alleging that they are hindering a settlement, and are trying to frighten the Arabs by saying that without U.S. intervention Israel would annex the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. Representatives of the U.S. State Department have given assurances that if King Husayn of Jordan were to agree to separate talks, the United States would see to it that Israel would cease to create new settlements on the occupied lands. President Reagan personally telephoned the kings of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Moracco, and the Egyptian President, trying to persuade them to provide assistance.

However, the falsity of the U.S. promises is obvious. The Begin government has not in the slightest given up its expansionist plans. Tel Aviv has reported that it intends to set up 57 new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan in the next 4 years. All of this is also understood by moderate Arab leaders, so that it is difficult to say what Reagan managed to achieve as a result of his telephone conversations, but apparently he introduced some element of disagreement. In any event, as the representative of the Moroccan Government explained, the Arab summit conference is being postponed for 2 or 3 weeks to better prepare the meeting and ensure the unity of the Arab countries at it.

SYRIAN CHAIRMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD141458 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union is "a genuine fighter against war, for detente and disarmament", said Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, chairman of the National Peace Council of Syira, member of the all-Arab Ba'th leadership. He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. He leads a delegation who are now in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The Soviet people knows more than any other people of the world what war means, stressed Bajbuj. The Soviet people sacrificed 20 million human lives for the victory in the Second World War and now the whole world hears a loud call of the peace public from Moscow to stop escalation of nuclear preparations, to prevent Europe from being turned into the NATO's powder keg.

Bajbuj said that the Middle East was one of the hottest spots on the planet. The aggression in Lebanon, which was unleashed by the Israeli military with the full support of the United States, is continuing. He stressed that Washington and Tel Aviv refused to comply with the U.N. Security Council's resolutions which call for undelayed and full withdrawal of the Zionist occupation troops from Lebanon.

Moreover, said the guest from Syria, the Untied States is broadening its military presence in that Arab country, it is sending there ever new contingents of American Marines, and is turning Lebanon into the bridgehead to further its hegemonistic designs in the Middle East.

As to Israel, said Bajbuj, "acting within the framework of the American-Israeli 'strategic alliance' the aggressor is preparing a large-scale attack also on Syria. The testimony of that are intensive concentration of Israeli troops near Syria's frontier, establishment of a ramified network of fortification structures, every day firing at positions of our troops".

The head of the delegation highly appreciated the Soviet Government's statement that the Syrian people are not alone. Siding with it are all the peace forces of the planet.

He firmly disclosed the false fabrications of Western reactionary propaganda on Syria's "hostile intentions" towards Israel and noted that the Syrian Arab Republic had been a victim of a number of predatory wars, which were unleashed by Tel Aviv against Arab countries, and has the legitimate right to defend itself.

Answering questions of journalists, Bajbuj described Reagan's so-called "peace initiatives" in the Middle East" an even worse version of the separate Camp David deal". The American President's plan is to deprive the Palestinian people of all their legitimate national rights, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Muhammad Bajbuj contrasted the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit conference with the Reagan neocolonialist plan. He stressed the important role of the Soviet peace proposals which are aimed at a fair and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

SYRIAN HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN SSR

GF131830 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Excerpt] A Syrian Health Ministry delegation visiting the Soviet Union has arrived in Baku. Minister of Health Ghasub ar-Rifa'i is heading the delegation. The guests from Syria have been received by Chairman of the Surpreme Soviet of Azerbaijan Kurban Khalilov. He warmly greeted the guests and briefed them on the achievements of Azerbaijan toilers within the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples and on the structure and work of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

After expressing gratitude for the kind hospitality accorded to the Syrian delegation, Ghasub ar-Rifa'i said: We consider friendship with the great Soviet people very dear. We also attach great importance to (?cooperation) with the Soviet Union. We intend to benefit from the experience the Soviet Union has gained from the system it employs in providing medical services to the people.

Secretary of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan (Refige) Gadzhiyeva and Azerbaijan Minister of Health Talyat Kasumov were present during the audience.

TASS VIEWS SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD131515 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Equality and mutually-beneficial cooperation in the economy is an important component part of the whole complex of the friendly Soviet-Syrian relations.

Over the quarter of a century of bilateral business partnership, a total of 38 economic projects have been put into service in the Syrian Arab Republic in close cooperation between the organizations of the two countries. Many of these projects are of great significance for a successful development of Syria's economy. Thus the hydropower project on the Euphrates River accounts now for up to 70 per cent of the total electricity output of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In recent years a new branch -- the oil industry has been created in Syria with Soviet assistance. Nowadays oil exports ensure for the republic more than 60 percent of its state currency earnings.

The development of agriculture has become a big branch of bilateral cooperation. Work has been started on a large scale for the construction of ramified network of irrigation channels and for bringing to plough the Maskanah area. This work is done on almost 70 thousand hectares of land. Wheat, cotton, and forage crops, in particular lucerne, are grown already on more than 21 thousand hectares. Meat and dairy production has been started here and orchards have been planted.

Another 28 economic projects -- mills, factories and transport arteries are under construction in the Syrian Arab Republic with Soviet technical assistance. These projects will become new symbols of strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

BRIEFS

PALESTINIANS VISIT AZERBAIJAN -- A delegation representing Palestinians living on the West Bank is paying a 5-day visit to Azerbaijan. The delegation, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, is headed by Fatah Revolutionary Council member Ilyas (Subhani). Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan Kurban Khalilov has received the members of the delegation and sincerely greeted the representatives of the heroic people of Palestine. Ilyas (Subhani) expressed deep gratitude for the kindness and hospitality accorded to the members of his delegation in Azerbaijan. He also stressed the great importance of the support and aid extended by the world's peace-loving forces in general and by the Soviet Union in particular to the struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli warmongers, who are the foundation of international imperialism and reaction in the Middle East. The members of the visiting delegation will give lectures to the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and at the Islamic Department of the Muslims of Azerbaijan. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83 GF]

SOVIET-ARAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -- A session of the Council of the Soviet-Arab Chamber of Commerce has ended in Amman. A joint communique stresses the great significance of the development of commercial and economic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union. The communique stresses the Arab countries' readiness to expand cooperation in the sphere of irrigation and irrigation of dried out lands and to make use of Soviet specialists' experience in the extractive [dobyvayushchey] industry and other areas. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Apr 83 LD]

CPSU POLITBURO MEETS; MAY DAY, ISSUES DISCUSSED

LD141719 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- At its regular meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the calls for the CPSU Central Committee for the international holiday of working people -- May Day.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee heard information on the meeting in Prague of the foreign ministers committee of Warsaw Treaty member states which discussed measures of further implementing the proposals and initiatives of socialist countries directed at preventing nuclear war, continuing and consolidating the process of detente, solving the problems of disarmament, strengthening security and cooperation in the European Continent.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the conversations by Comrades N.A, Tikhonov and A.A. Gromyko with the government delegation of Finland and also the conversations of the USSR Government delegation headed by Comrade G.V. Romanov with Finnish leaders. The delegations were staying respectively in the USSR and Finland in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee heard information from Comrade D.F. Ustinov on the visit to the German Democratic Republic by the Soviet military delegation and approved his conversations with the GDR leaders.

The meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed some other questions of a foreign policy nature.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee studied a number of economic questions. It approved proposals by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the reduction of state retail prices of a number of consumer goods. In particular, the prices of separate types of men's and women's winter coats, fur collars, woolen kerchiefs and some other commodities are being reduced. The attention of enterprises and organizations of the light industry and trade is drawn to the need of making a deeper study of the population demand, taking prompt account of the views of working people about the consumer qualities of commodities that appear on sale, and also improving the organisation of seasonal trade.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee supported the proposals of the Moscow City CPSU Committee on the development of various forms of participation by work collectives and citizens in the creation in Moscow of the memorial complex devoted to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY ELECTS NEW LEADER

LD141302 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- A session of the Council of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry took place here today. Yesgeniy Pitovranov was elected the chairman of the presidium of this public organization. Prior to the election he held the post of the first vice chairman. His precedessor, Boris Borisov, has retired on pension.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry promotes the development of the Soviet Union's trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with other states.

With this end in view it establishes and develops contacts with foreign business and public circles, participates in the activities of various international economic organizations and mixed chambers of commerce.

The chamber also invites to the USSR and sends abroad various delegations, organizes seminars, symposiums, and exhibitions, and renders other services, including arbitration ones.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ROLE OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

PM112252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Work Style"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 8 Apr -- The all-union scientific-practical conference "On Enhancing the Role of Primary Party Organizations in the Development of Working People's Social and Production Activity, Strengthening Discipline, and Improving Work Style" is designed to interpret the experience accumulated in recent years and generalize all that is most valuable and of general significance. It is continuing work in the Georgian capital.

Today's sessions were held in four sections which discussed various aspects of the activity of the CPSU's lower links in the light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the provisions and conclusions put forward in the speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. The conference participants focused their attention on questions of party organizations' works in increasing party ranks and enhancing the activeness and intensifying the ideological tempering of communists. There was a businesslike and specific discussion of the role of the CPSU's lower links in implementing 5-year plan targets and resolving economic and political tasks.

Examining the practice of party committees and party bureaus, the conference participants comprehensively discussed such aspects of internal party life as enhancing the aktiv's role, raising the standard of party meetings, and the strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life. The need was stressed to establish a Leninist work style at all levels, to further strengthen party ties with the masses and to ensure the unity of organizational, ideological-educational, and economic activity. In their reports the speakers analyzed the experience of the leadership of soviets, trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations and expressed businesslike proposals on improving the style of their activity. Our society's growing educational potential was shown by specific examples. Generalizing the practical experience of working people's communist education accumulated in various parts of the country, party workers and scientists spoke of the importance of molding the individual's lofty civic qualities and collectivist, patriotic, and internationalist consciousness, and conduct.

The conference participants were familiarized with the experience of a number of Georgia's primary party organizations and labor collectives. There was an enthusiastic on-the-spot discussion -- at enterprises, farms, and scientific and academic institutions in the republic -- on how to resolve more efficiently the tasks of fulfilling the plans for labor collectives' socioeconomic development and questions connected with the implementation of the Food Program. The work of the sections was led by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism; V.A. Medvedev, director of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences; and M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN. The conference is continuing its work.

DECISION ON CONTRACT FULFILLMENT ADOPTED

LD151246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in compliance with the tasks defined by the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on raising the efficiency of the economy, have adopted a decision on the question of observing contractual pledges [dogovornye obyazatelstva] for deliveries of output and on increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments, and enterprises in this matter.

The decision notes that one of the most important conditions in the further development and smooth functioning of the national economy overall and all its levels are stable economic relations and the strict fulfillment by enterprises and associations of the tasks for deliveries of output in the volume and range set.

It is noted that many associations and enterprises are coping successfully with the deliveries of output to consumers according to orders and contracts concluded. These include the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, the Yegorov wagon-building works, the Leninskiy Komsomol vehicle works, the Polimer production association, the Minsk motor works, the Tselinograd agricultural machine-building works, and others.

However, substantial shortcomings in the discipline of deliveries of output still remain. A significant number of associations and enterprises are not fully fulfilling their contractual pledges to consumers. This particularly applies to enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry; the Ministry of the Chemical Industry; the Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; and the Ministry of Power Machine Building. A number of ministries underestimate the significance of contractual discipline, weakly monitor observance of it, and provide little aid to labor collectives in overcoming shortcomings in this matter. The permitted practice of revising production plans downward and amending them to the actual fulfillment of the program has a negative effect.

Fulfillment of the planned production tasks in compliance with orders and pledges for deliveries of output to consumers within the time scales set and in the appropriate quality has not yet become the primary criterion in the evaluation of the results of the economic activity of associations and enterprises. The operative system of bonuses and the system of the formation of material incentive funds in the production collective is insufficiently linked with the observance of contractual pledges.

The decision stresses that one of the most important tasks for the economic, party, and administrative bodies is the introduction of strict order and discipline in the observance of contractual pledges for the deliveries of output -- one of the decisive conditions for the successful implementation of the course adopted by the party for the intensive development of the economy and the raising of its efficiency. In the practical work on this question it is essential to be guided strictly by the requirements of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the directives of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the resolute intensification of the fight against any violations of party, state, and labor discipline. The nonfulfillment of deliveries of output in compliance with orders must qualify as a serious violation of plan and state discipline.

The attention of ministries and departments is turned to the fact that they bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of contracts for the deliveries of output to the range set. Party organizations must make fuller use of their right to monitor the activity of administrations; must urgently increase the role of labor collectives in this matter and the responsibility of every worker in an enterprise for the fulfillment of the production tasks and duties; and must carry out more purposeful and instructive ideological-educational work in teams, sections, and shops.

It is proposed to the Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of the union republics, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms that the exactingness of economic managers be intensified for the expeditious and complete fulfillment of plans for the deliveries of output in compliance with associations' and enterprises contracts, and that cases of downward revision of production plans be resolutely eliminated.

Instances of the nonfulfillment of contractual pledges and cases of departmental and regional empire-building must be viewed as crude violations of state and plan discipline.

The decision will be published in tomorrow's press.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE RECORD -- The volume of Soviet foreign trade reached a record sum of 119,600 million roubles last year. The figure has been reported by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The report says that in the conditions of a prolonged crisis in world economy, the Soviet Union is one of the few countries whose foreign trade is growing. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 83 LD]

LARGE FISH PROCESSING TRAWLER -- A large autonomous trawler and fish factory, the General Andryushchenko, was launched on 26 March at the Okean Shipyard in Nikolayev. The Gorizont-type trawler, with a water displacement of 8,000 tons, is intended for deep-water fishing, fish processing and canning, waste processing, storing and transporting more than 1,000 tons of production. It is being built with the participation of CEMA member-countries. The fully automated control and the comfortability of living and service rooms provide good conditions for the crews' work. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 83 AU]

PRAVDA REPORTS RESOLUTION ON FARM EQUIPMENT

PM141040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers": "On measures To Further Enhance the Technical Standard and Quality of Machinery and Equipment for Agriculture, Improve Their Utilization, and Increase Production and Deliveries of Them in 1983-1990"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, proceeding from the tasks set by the 26th party congress and by the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, have adopted a resolution "On Measures To Further Enhance the Technical Standard and Quality of Machinery and Equipment for Agriculture, Improve Their Utilization, and Increase Production and Deliveries of Them in 1983-1990."

The resolution points out that the reequipping of agricultural production with highly efficient equipment is a very important condition for fulfilling the USSR Food Program.

During the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum there has been a considerable increase in deliveries of machinery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the composition of the machinery and tractor pool has been qualitatively updated, and the power available to agricultural labor has more than trebled.

At the same time certain machinery and equipment produced for agriculture still does not meet modern demands in full. There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of machinery on farms.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have defined the tasks of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and USSR ministries and departments producing machinery and equipment for agriculture in enhancing the technical standard and quality and increasing production and deliveries of them in 1983-1990. The aforesaid ministries and departments are entrusted with:

In 1983-1985 considerably improving the technical and economic indicators of machinery and equipment with a view to enhancing reliability and service life, productivity and uniform strength of components and assemblies, reducing materials-intensiveness and energy consumption, and improving repairability by creating and starting up the production of qualitatively new equipment, as well as by modernizing machinery and equipment in production;

In 1986-1990 ensuring a further considerable improvement in the technical standard and quality of machinery and equipment and their delivery to agriculture in the range, sets, and quantities necessary to complete, in the main, the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production, making it possible to achieve the optimum agrotechnical times for carrying out work and sharply reducing labor expenditure in agriculture;

In 1983-1990 carrying out the systematic transition to the production and delivery of systems and complete sets of machines and technological lines ensuring the comprehensive mechanization of basic and auxiliary operations, the introduction of industrial technologies, and the maximum reduction of losses of agricultural output;

In 1983-1990 ensuring the elaboration of designs and the startup of production in tractor and agricultural machine building and in machine building for livestock raising and fodder production of new and modernized highly efficient equipment in accordance with the "system of machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production."

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are entrusted with elaborating the main directions of scientific research and experimental design work on creating new types of agricultural equipment, while the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is to approve them under the established procedure.

The resolution establishes for the period 1986-1990 the volumes of the production and deliveries to agriculture of machinery and equipment for plant growing, livestock raising and fodder production, tractors, tractor trailers, excavators, bulldozers, scrapers, trucks, and semitrailers with a view to meeting, on the whole, the requirement of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for highly efficient equipment. Here emphasis is placed on the preferential increase in the production of mounted and pull-type machines for powerful tractors, as well as equipment for the introduction of energy-saving, soil-conserving, and industrial technologies into agricultural production. It is planned to expand economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in this sphere with the CEMA countries.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have approved the range of measures aimed at reducing the time taken to create and assimilate new equipment and improving the work efficiency of science-and-production associations and scientific research, design, planning and design, and technological organizations. It is planned to improve their structure, accelerate the integration of science and production, introduce means of automation and automated planning systems, and enhance the responsibility of the leaders of these organizations, production associations, and enterprises for the shaping of technical policy in the sectors, for the quality of research and development, and for its introduction into production. Targets have been established for the construction and modernization of experimental bases of scientific research, technological and planning, and design organizations.

The resolution emphasizes that one of the chief tasks of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production is to improve the operating reliability and durability of agricultural equipment. Radical measures are envisaged to improve product quality control systems and introduce progressive technology into production at enterprises of these ministries. Targets have been established for a considerable increase in the production of output in the top quality category, as well as for the broad application of progressive means of mechanization, readjustable automatic lines, industrial robots, and standard technological equipment making possible a substantial reduction in manual labor.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to create in tractor and agricultural machine building and in machine building for livestock raising and fodder production during 1983-1990 a production potential guaranteeing that agriculture's requirements for machinery and equipment of a high technical standard and quality are met. Targets have been established for commissioning in 1986-1990 production capacities for the production of machinery and equipment, castings, hot stampings, and products made from metal powders. It is planned to allocate for these purposes the necessary limits on capital investments to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. To accelerate the creation of capacities in the remaining period of the 11th 5-Year Plan the limits on capital investments in 1984-1985 have been increased.

The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Medium Machine Building, and the Main Administration for Construction in Moscow Oblast under the Moscow Oblispolkom are obliged to ensure the commissioning of production capacities at agricultural machine-building enterprises being modernized or newly constructed. The Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry are entrusted with manufacturing the necessary technological for this.

Taking into account the fact that the improved quality of materials and subassemblies is of exceptionally great significance for the production of high-quality agricultural equipment, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy; the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry; the Ministry of Chemical Industry; the USSR Ministry of Light Industry; the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances; the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Automotive Industry; the Ministry of Electronics Industry; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; the Ministry of Aviation Industry; the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; the USSR State Committee for the Provision of Petroleum Products; the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building; and the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry to ensure the manufacture of progressive types of materials and subassemblies and their delivery to the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production in 1984-1990.

The USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments supplying metal, materials, fuel, gas, petroleum products, and subassemblies are entrusted with ensuring the priority delivery of the aforesaid products to agricultural machine-building enterprises in accordance with the orders issued, regardless of the level of the plan's fulfillment. The Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are obliged to ensure the uniform delivery of molding sand and industrial rubber products.

The resolution contains a package of measures aimed at improving material and moral incentives for work on enhancing the technical standard and quality of the manufacture of machinery for agriculture. In particular, the USSR State Prices Committee will establish for a period of up to 2 years incentive markups on wholesale prices for industry and for sales to agriculture of machinery out of the saving actually made in the national economy as a result of improving its reliability in operation and reducing the need for spare parts. The responsibility of leaders of agricultural machine-building enterprises for the fulfillment of targets for the delivery of spare parts to farms is to be enhanced.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have provided for a broad program of work on radically improving the utilization, technical maintenance, repair, and storage of equipment in agriculture. For these purposes union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and councils of republic (ASSR), kray, oblast, and rayon agroindustrial associations are entrusted with:

Carrying out, starting in 1983, the broad introduction of progressive forms of organizing the utilization of equipment and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops, developing and improving methods of organizing work on the utilizaof equipment, and disseminating the experience of financially autonomous mechanized teams;

Ensuring the creation on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of motor vehicle garages, technical maintenance centers, petroleum stores, and machine yards with areas, sheds, and garages to store equipment, as well as the construction, modernization, and commissioning of repair and operating base installations on farms and in organizations in the system of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The USSR Gossnab and the appropriate USSR ministries and departments have been set targets for supplying the necessary equipment, tools, test units, and instruments to equip repair enterprises and workshops;

Considerably increasing the daily output of machine operators on tractors, combines, and other agricultural machines, thereby ensuring a substantial reduction in diesel fuel consumption and in the cost of maintaining equipment.

The USSR ministries and departments concerned are obliged to increase production of spare parts for agricultural equipment and their deliveries to farms in accordance with the technically substantiated norms for their expenditure. The USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is entrusted with completing in 1985 the transition to the guarantee supply of spare parts to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural and water resources enterprises and organizations. The responsibility of officials who permit the production and delivery of poor-quality, substandard or incomplete output is to be enhanced, as is that of persons guilty of violating the regulations governing the utilization, storage, writing off, technical maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

Party and soviet organs locally are to step up organizational and political work among workers of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations -- work aimed at improving the utilization of the machinery and tractor pool and extending the service life of agricultural equipment -- and they are to enhance the personal responsibility of leading party and soviet workers for the state of the operation and storage of agricultural machinery and equipment.

Taking into account the statewide importance of the task of re-equipping agriculture with new equipment, on resolving which the attention of the broad masses of the country's working people must be fixed, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, kraykoms, obkoms, ministries and departments, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms to regard the realization of the targets and measures set in the resolution as a priority task of great economic and political significance. The top leaders of the appropriate ministries, departments, local organs, associations, establishments, and organizations bear personal responsibility for this.

Special attention must be devoted to cardinally improving the scientific and technical work being carried out in agricultural machine-building sectors, strengthening in every possible way state discipline in fulfilling plans for the production of the prescribed range of machinery and spare parts and deliveries of them to agriculture, and fully supplying enterprises in the aforesaid sectors with high-quality materials, subassemblies, and modern technological equipment.

The efforts of central and republican planning organs, ministries, and departments and of party, soviet, and economic organs locally must be concentrated on radically improving the capital construction of agricultural machine-building enterprises and organizations. It is necessary strictly to observe the established procedure for the priority supply of material and technical resources to the aforesaid construction projects of special state importance. It is also necessary to ensure the full and efficient utilization of existing production capacities and those still to be commissioned.

Party and state organs are entrusted with establishing strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the targets and measures envisaged. It is necessary to direct organizational and political work toward realizing the set tasks and to mobilize labor collectives for this.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have expressed firm confidence that the working people of industrial enterprises producing agricultural equipment, subassemblies for it, materials and technological equipment for its production, and also of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will make every effort to realize the set targets and will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the USSR Food Program.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON STOCKBREEDING

The item entitled "PRAVDA Editorial," run under the general heading "Livestock Raising, Productivity Discussed," appearing on pages T 3-4 of the 14 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, was only partially printed due to a technical problem. Herewith is a rerun of the entire item:

LIVESTOCK RAISING, PRODUCTIVITY DISCUSSED

PRAVDA Editorial

PM130848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Stockmen Competing"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers devote constant attention to developing livestock raising and improving its productivity. These questions are monitored, and local organs are promptly given the necessary assistance in resolving the problems that arise. And we must ensure that not one farm or livestock unit lags behind but that they make better use of potential for increasing production. And reserves exist everywhere. On the majority of farms there are sufficient numbers of livestock, and fodder stocks exceed last year's. Under these conditions it is important to strengthen monitoring of the work of fodder shops and of the correct use of fodder. Special attention should be devoted to help reproduction. For it is now, at the time of the mass breeding of animals, that the sector's further successes are determined, and it is necessary to ensure the full survival of young animals.

The countryside's partners are called upon to resolve the urgent tasks of livestock raising along with stockmen. Participating in the all-union socialist competition for the organized competion of the stabling of livestock, many of them are seeking to expand direct ties with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to improve material and technical supplies and services. But this is not the case everywhere. The Soyuzpromkomplektzhivmash all-union production association, the Leningrad Kompleks production association and a number of others, for example, owe their customers a considerable quantity of the necessary hardware and equipment.

Interruptions in supplies slow up the development of livestock raising. It is the duty of the leaders of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production to ensure the fulfillment of the countryside's orders on schedule and in full.

The effectiveness of competition largely depends on publicity, the comparability of results, and the broad introduction of progressive forms of organizing and paying for labor in livestock units. As a rule, nonregulated subdivisions produce more with less expenditure of resources and build up the productivity of herds more quickly than teams and links which are not financially autonomous. The new working conditions stimulate initiative and enterprise and increase responsibility for observance of discipline. Party committees, Soviet, and economic organs, and councils of rayon agroindustrial associations should more actively introduce collective contracting in livestock units, striving in every possible way to expand financially autonomous relations amont various production subdivisions. It is also necessary to ensure effective monitoring of the sides' mutual fulfillment of contract agreements.

The time is not far off when herds will go into the pastures and a new fodder procurement season will begin. Farms are determining their sources of fodder, the outlines of their pastures and watering places, and the sites to build camps. And, of course, sowing is the most urgent task now. The entire arsenal of agrotechnical facilities and organizational and political work in the countryside must be subordinated to carrying out sowing on schedule, to a high standard, and with seeds of crops which will ensure high yields of the most nutritious fodder.

Along with shepherds, milkmaids, and stockmen a difficult watch is being kept in livestock units and on pastures by livestock specialists, veterinary workers and engineers. It is they who arm the competitors with progressive experience, technological innovations, and progressive forms of production organization. It is not for nothing that people say: The specialist determines what the livestock unit is like. It is precisely his professional knowledge, organizational talent and ability to understand people, and to get quickly to the bottom of a situation that ensure stable progress and high efficiency. It is necessary to ensure that good domestic and production conditions are created for specialists on every farm, that their creative abilities are manifested more fully, and that their skill as production technologists and educators of collectives grows.

A crucial time has arrived in the stockmen's competition -- the stabling of livestock is coming to an end. Party organizations must now activate in every possible way the work of collectives in improving the productivity of animals and direct the efforts of communists toward making comprehensive preparations for the pasturing season. The development of livestock raising is an important constituent part of the Food Program. It is a matter of honor for livestock unit workers to successfully fulfill the tasks facing them, to give the motherland more meat and milk and thereby make a worthy contribution to realizing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

USSR MARKS AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY 10 APRIL

Ustinov Issues Order

PM121031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Defense Minister's Order for 10 April 1983 No 83, Moscow:

Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians,engineers, and designers!

Comrade Air Defense Forces veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Air Defense Forces day. This date is being celebrated in at atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm among working people and troops of the Army and Navy implementing the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches. The socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the targets of the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan has become nationwide. The unity and cohesion of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union are steadily strengthening.

The Air Defense Forces, closely united around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, join the rest of the Soviet people in unanimously approving and warmly supporting the party and government's domestic and foreign policy, and they are constantly improving their military expertise and increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

In conditions of the sharp increase in international tension due to the attempts by aggressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States, to disrupt the existing strategic equilibrium in the world, the Air Defense Forces, in combat formation with the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, are ready to continue to reliably watch over the Soviet people's peaceful labor and worthily fulfill their patriotic and international duty to defend socialist gains.

I greet and congratulate you on the festival -- Air Defense Forces Day. I wish the personnel further successes in increasing vigilance and combat readiness, improving military expertise, strengthening military discipline and organization, and fulfilling the crucial tasks of ensuring the inviolability of our motherland's air borders.

I wish defense industry working people new labor successes and achievements in creating first-class combat equipment for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces Day I order:

Today, 10 April, at 2200 hours local time, fireworks displays in our motherland's capital, the Hero-City of Moscow; in the capital's of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula; and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland, the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Marshal Koldunov Interview

PM121220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces Day": "Guarding the Homeland's Skies" -- place, date not given]

[Text] On the eve of the festival Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] At the beginning of the year we celebrated the 40th anniversary of memorable events in the Great Patriotic War -- the ending of the blockade of Leningrad and the routing of the German fascist troops on the Volga. We will soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the battle on the Kursk salient and the battle for the Dnepr. What contribution did the Air Defense Forces make to those victories?

[Answer] I will emphasize that Soviet air defense played a weighty role in routing a strong enemy. The Air Defense Forces saved from destruction many major administrative-political and economic centers, thousands of population centers, railroads, waterways, airports, ferries.... In particular, they courageously and skillfully gave cover to Leningrad and the famous lifeline over the ice. There were months when up to 3,000 enemy aircraft participated in raids on the hero-city, but a mere handful got through to Leningrad. In the battles for the city air defense units destroyed more than 1,500 fascist aircraft and inflicted great losses of manpower on the ground and on enemy hardware.

Incidentally, there were also frequent instances when Air Defense servicemen actively combated enemy ground force units on other sectors of the front.... In August 1942, for example, anti-aircraft gunners of the Stalingrad Air Defense Corps Region thwarted the enemy's attempt to suddenly break through to the city. In the fighting for Stalingrad in the period July through December air defense units destroyed 173 tanks and neutralized approximately 50 enemy artillery and mortar batteries.

During the war years Air Defense Forces and facilities were also involved in defending troops on the battlefield, blockading surrounded enemy groupings, giving cover to airports, ports....

In all, during the war air defense formations and units downed more than 7,300 enemy aircraft and destroyed more than 1,000 tanks, approximately 1,500 guns and mortars and also much other enemy combat hardware and manpower. The motherland rated highly the military feat of air defense servicemen. More than 80,000 soldiers, sergeants, officers, and generals in our forces were presented with high government awards, and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon 92 servicemen.

[Question] In peacetime, too, the Air Defense Forces maintain constant combat readiness. Of what does it consist?

[Answer] Not an easy question, and one to which it is difficult to give a simple answer... First of all, I will say that combat readiness is a law of life and military labor for the personnel of all branches and categories of troops of our Armed Forces. It is the sacred duty of every Soviet serviceman to ensure combat readiness at a level such that no eventuality will be able to catch us unawares.

I must also emphasize that measures to enhance combat readiness are of a forced nature and are conditioned by the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. and NATO imperialist circles and by their desire for military superiority over the socialist community. Pentagon strategists do not conceal their plans for a sudden air and space attack on the USSR and its allies. They are inventing more and more new options on how best to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently pointed to the irresponsible and crazy nature of that policy.

It is understandable that under these conditions the Air Defense Forces' constant combat readiness is of vital importance to our country: The defenders of the motherland's skies must be always ready to repulse any aggression.

Combat readiness is a kind of result of personnel training, organization, and discipline. Everything is important here: the sound moral, combat, and psychological qualities of servicemen; their will and readiness for combat; high standards of tactical, technical, and specialized training, physical training; the methodical and organizational skill of officers; the quantity and quality of combat hardware, weapons, equipment....

To check and improve the combat readiness of our branch of the Armed Forces we regularly hold operational, command staff, and tactical exercises with combat firing. Conditions as close as possible to combat conditions are created on exercises -- the dynamism of the aerial situation and the fast-moving nature and high intensity of combat operations -- operational efficiency and realiability in the work of all combat control links are tested, and the political and everyday moral qualities of personnel manifest themselves in full. I recently visited one of our formations -- just as the time when tactical exercises were being prepared for and held. I will state frankly that commanders, staffs, political organs, and all servicemen of the formation displayed high combat maturity. They skillfully and enterprisingly resolved the set tasks.

The performance of combat duty is a visible, concentrated expression of the Air Defense Forces' constant combat readiness. Day and night, in heat and severe cold, missilemen, airmen, radar operators, signalmen and servicemen of other specialities perform difficult service in our motherland's endless expanses. Combat duty is the fulfillment of a combat task and imposes extremely tough conditions on servicemen: Every specialist in his post must be ready to accept combat at any moment.

[Question] Aleksandr Ivanovich, the USSR law "On the USSR State Border" came into force 1 March this year. Some of its provisions relate to the Air Defense Force....

[Answer] Yes, the law entrusts the Air Defense Forces with guarding the USSR state border in the air, juridically substantiates the military-political aspects of the service of the defenders of the motherland's skies and emphasizes their responsibility for the security of the USSR's aerial borders.

The border being guarded by air defense servicemen embraces our country's celestial expanses with an invisible line. You cannot set up "secrets" or "patrols" there are establish a control-tracking strip. But this border is guarded just as reliably as the land and sea borders.

While noting the special importance of the tasks being fulfilled by air defense servicemen in the border regions, I must, however, say that the demands on combat readiness and the requirement for vigilant performance of service are equally high for all units and subunits of our forces, including those stationed in central parts of the country.

With the law coming into force, commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations have intensified their work on fostering in servicemen a sense of the border and the highest vigilance.

[Question] The results of what has been done are traditionally summed up before the festival. What are they like for air defense servicemen this year?

[Answer] Air Defense Forces Day is being celebrated this year in the atmosphere of political and labor activeness brought about by the desire of the Soviet people, including, of course, servicemen of the Armed Forces, to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the targets of the third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan. The Communist Party's concern for strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and ensuring peace on our planet inspires Soviet servicement to further improve their political and military knowledge, successfully master modern weapons and combat hardware and enhance vigilance and combat readiness in every possible way.

I will not be wrong if I say that the high enthusiasm of the Air Defense Forces personnel and their creative activeness and combat attitude have a positive effect on practical affairs and give us the right to make good forecasts of the results of the winter training period, which is drawing to a close. We note with satisfaction the high efficiency in fulfilling the tasks of tactical exercises, special training sessions, and combat firing exercises. The quality of the performance of combat duty has improved.

The intensity of socialist competition is also growing. It is being held in the current training year under the motto "Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Ensure the Motherland's Security." The initiators of the competition on the Air Defense Forces -- the guards missilemen of the six order-bearing unit under the command of guards Lt Col V. Nechayev -- are coping successfully with the duties of right-flank men. Every third serviceman in this collective achieves excellent combat and political training results, and approximately 65 percent of the personnel are specialists with a high rating or masters with combat qualifications. The collectives of units and subunits of missilemen led by Officers Yu. Orlov and V. Nesmyanovich, of airmen headed by Officers S. Zolotarev and Yu. Torgovanov, of radar operators and signalmen under the command of Officers A. Davydov, I. Kostyunin and V. Khevsurishvili are greeting Air Defense Forces Day with good indicators....

It is important and significant that the level of the servicemen's ideological life and of all party political work among the troops is rising. It is coordinated closely with the tasks being resolved in the course of everyday service.

The Air Defense Forces are profoundly aware of their responsibility for the reliable defense of socialist grainst and are ready to continue fulfilling with honor their patriotic and international duty.

Koldunov Radio Address

OW122357 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0505 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Talk by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrades, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are marking Air Defense Forces day in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity. The working people of our country, servicemen of the Army and Navy received the instructions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and provisions and conclusions outlined in the addresses of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, as a guide for action.

Successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan insure further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might. The troops of the Air Defense Forces, the guardians of the motherland's air frontiers, are meeting their traditional holiday with new successes in combat and political training and in raising combat readiness. Like all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, they are closely united around the Communist Party and unanimously approve and undividedly support its internal and foreign policy.

On this festive day, we again and again turn our thoughts and feelings to the native Leninist party, the creator and organizer of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the Air Defense Forces. Under its tested guidance, the Air Defense Forces traversed a long and glorious path and inscribed many vivid pages into the heroic chronicle of the land of soviets. Legendary feats during the years of the Civil War were achieved by troops and commander of the first air defense units established on the personal instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Their courage and military valor are a worthy example for the new generations of the guardians of the USSR's air frontiers. Formations and units of the Air Defense Forces carried their combat banners with honor and dignity through the severe tests of the Great Patriotic War. Together with other branches of the Armed Forces, they frustrated the sinister plans of the Hitlerite command, aimed at destroying Moscow, Leningrad and many other large cities, and industrial centers from the air. Air defense troops displayed mass heroism, peculiar to the Soviet people and their armed forces, on all fronts and in defense of rear installations.

The motherland highly assessed the courage and valor of the defenders of the Soviet skies. Tens of thousands of servicemen, commanders, and political workers were awarded orders and medals; 29 formations and units received the Guards title and many of them were presented combat orders and given honorable names.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War, achieved under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, had a profound influence on the entire postwar course of human history. A socialist community of states was formed, which today comes out as the main bulwark and champion of peace on earth. The Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states evoked broad international response. It opens great opportunities for normalizing the political climate in the world. The peace-loving course of the Soviet State was confirmed by the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and a whole series of new proposals on limiting and reducing the arms race and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war.

However, the peaceable initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are not finding a positive response among the ruling circles of the United States and NATO. Washington's current policy is aimed at further exacerbating the international situation, the build up of all kinds of nuclear arms, and the production of new systems of conventional arms continues. Various plans are being elaborated for initiating a nuclear war.

Preparations for deploying new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in the European countries of NATO represents a particular danger for the cause of peace. The main aim of the current policy of U.S. ruling circles lies in ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union and in subjugating the course of world events to their will. These plans are doomed to failure.

Attempts to destroy socialism failed, even at a time when the Soviet state was the only socialist country in the world. Today, moreover, nothing will come of this. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicated in his reply to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent, all attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never permit this. It will never be without arms in the face of any threat.

Taking into consideration the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, the CPSU and the Soviet state have been forced to strengthen the country's defense capability and to maintain the combat might of the Armed Forces at the proper level. Owing to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the Air Defense Forces have been further developed qualitatively in recent years, and their combat potential equates with contemporary demand. They are a durable fusion of high-level technical equipment, military skills and invincible morale. Formations and units are armed with modern weapons systems and automated control systems, capable of destroying the air attack means of the enemy in any conditions or situation.

The high responsibility of every serviceman for the reliable defense of our motherland's air frontiers is stressed among the troops. Day and night and in any weather, the troops of the Air Defense Forces are vigilantly carrying out their combat watch and are in a high state of combat readiness to fulfill their set tasks.

Fulfilling the demands of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, the commanders, political organs and party organizations are directing the main efforts of personnel towards successful mastery of combat equipment and weapons, raising combat readiness and perfection of military skills.

New frontiers have been achieved in 1983 in combat perfection. Anti-aircraft missile troops and fighter aircraft have carried out combat firing practice with excellent and good results. The level of military skills of all servicemen has risen. A major component part of the training and upbringing of personnel is the formation of high moral and political and combat qualities, and a decisive role in this process belongs to party political work, which always was, and remains, a powerful weapon of our Army.

Broad commemoration among the troops of the outstanding victories of the Soviet Armed Forces in the battles for Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, and in other battles of the Great Patriotic War Convincingly confirms that our troops are worthily augmenting the glory of older generations of Soviet people. We assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that Air Defense Forces troops, in interaction with other branches of the Armed Forces and the armies of Warsaw Treaty countries, will continue to vigilantly stand on guard at the air frontiers of our motherland and the entire socialist community.

We express our cordial gratitude to party and soviet organs, DOSAAF organizations and workers of the defense industry for their great concern and attention to troops of the Air Defense Forces.

Respected Comrades, permit me to warmly and cordially congratulate you, the servicemen of the Army and Navy, glorious veterans of Air Defense Forces and all who today stand on guard at our country's air frontiers, on the occasion of the holiday and to wish you sound health and wonderful successes for the benefit of our great motherland. Thank you for your attention.

Colonel General Smirnov Article

PM121009 Moscow SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Arty A. Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Forces for combat training, under the rubric "Today Is Air Defense Forces Day": "Always on the Alert"]

[Text] The Soviet state's peace-loving policy has won the respect of all the planet's progressive forces, since it accords with the interests of all the peoples, offers scope for friendship and cooperation between them, and serves the cause of social progress. But aggressive imperialist forces openly oppose the implementation of the Soviet Union's specific peace-loving proposals and whip up the arms race.

The U.S. ruling circles' imperial, hegemonist ambitions and the adventurist, gross nature and unconcealed egotism of Washington's policy have been stepped up sharply since the coming to power of the Reagan administration, which has declared a "crusade" against communism, social revolutions, and social progress. This reactionary policy has now been "reoriented" to place greater emphasis on military force.

Having adopted a new strategy of "direct confrontation" for the eighties, the U.S. leaders are pursuing with maniacal stubbornness the course of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Here the main efforts are focused on the development of strategic offensive forces through the deployment of cruise missiles and other means of air attack.

In these conditions the CPSU, while consistently pursuing a peace policy, displays constant concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum: "The Politburo has regarded it and continues to regard it as essential to give the Army and Navy all that is necessary, particularly in the present international situation."

The Soviet Armed Forces fulfill their great historical mission to defend the gains of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. A major, responsible role in curbing the imperialist aggressors and thwarting their plans, which are dangerous to mankind, is played by the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the defensive military-political alliance of Europe's socialist states. The Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces are a reliable shield safeguarding the gains of socialism and the peaceful life of the socialist community countries.

The history of recent decades shows clearly that local wars have been unleashed by the imperialists, as a rule, by means of massive strikes from the air. That is how the barbarous American air raids on peaceful cities and villages in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam began in 1965. The same method was used by the Israeli aggressors against neighboring Arab states in 1967 and 1982.

In their plans for preparing for a general nuclear war, military specialists in the United States and the NATO countries also regard airspace as an arena for decisive strategic operations.

That is why it is an objective necessity to steadily, constantly improve the Soviet state's air defense and the Air Defense Forces' combat potential.

With the rapid growth and further improvement in the potential enemy's means of air attack, the Air Defense Forces are called upon to play the main role in thwarting his perfidious designs.

The Air Defense Missile Forces, which have great fire power, reliably defend our motherland's air borders. They have various types of air defense missile complexes with high resistance to jamming and high efficiency in hitting air targets at a wide range of altitudes and velocities. The Air Defense Missile Forces' combat actions to not depend on meteorological conditions or time of day or night.

The most highly maneuverable category of Air Defense Forces is fighter aviation, which is intended for the destruction of air attack forces mainly on the distant approaches to the targets being covered. First-class supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors with powerful missile armaments are capable of intercepting air targets at any time of day or night.

An important role is played by Radio Engineering Forces who are equipped with modern radar stations which enable them to detect any means of air attack and determine their precise coordinates around the clock, regardless of weather conditions or enemy electronic countermeasures.

Increasingly sophisticated models of weapons and combat hardware are being supplied to the Air Defense Forces. A characteristic example is the introduction and wide utilization of automatic control systems and high-speed communications systems. Automatic control systems, as the basic means of control in modern combat, enable commanders and staffs to adopt the best options in combat in the most efficient way and the shortest possible time, and to make fuller use of the combat resources of air defense.

At the same time technical equipment does not in itself determine the troops' entire might. The high level of ideological commitment and consciousness of personnel, patriotism, and excellent combat training have been and remain an advantage of ours.

Eloquent evidence of this is to be found in the numerous examples of staunchness, heroism, and loyalty to military duty displayed even since the war. Many of the Air Defense Forces' best servicemen have been awarded USSR orders and medals. The Moscow Air Defense District was awarded the Order of Lenin for its great contribution to the cause of strengthening the Soviet state's defense might.

In 1982 Col I. Zhukov, senior pilot-inspector of Air Defense Forces Aviation, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and heroism in testing new aviation hardware.

Air Defense Forces personnel are proud that the glorious Pilot-Cosmonauts of the USSR Andriyan Grigoryevich Nikolayev, Valeriy Fedorovich Bykovskiy, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Lomarov, Boris Valentinovich Volynov, Vitaliy Mikhaylovich Zhologov, Petr Ilich Klimuk, and others have emerged from their ranks.

The Air Defense Forces are forces in constant combat readiness. In peacetime they are in the front line of the defense of the motherland's sacred borders and they are entrusted with fulfilling a task of state importance -- maintaining combat watch.

The Air Defense Forces servicemen must be ready at any moment to rebuff a surprise strike from a strong, technically well equipped, perfidious enemy and to defeat him utterly. All our troops' combat training activity is subordinated to this main task. Our Air Defense missile complexes are capable of destroying the modern air attack systems of the probable enemy.

Today, more than ever before, increasing significance is attached to profound knowledge of weapons and combat hardware, skillful mastery of them, firm ideological and political tempering, profound conviction as to the correctness of the party's cause and the ability to withstand tremendous spiritual and physical strain and retain in any conditions the will to resolutely rout the enemy. The resolution of these tasks is the aim of the socialist competition launched among the Armed Forces in 1983 under the slogan "Increase Vigilance and Reliably Safeguard the Motherland's Security." In the Air Defense Forces it was initiated by the military collective of the Smolensk Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov, and Bogdan Khmelnitskiy Guards Air Defense Missle Regiment of the Air Defense Forces. The initiators' initiative has been taken up widely. The servicemen of the country's Air Defense Forces watch over our socialist fatherland's borders day and night, all the year round, within the single combat family of the Soviet Armed Forces. They are profoundly aware of their tremendous responsibility to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people for the inviolability of their great motherland's air borders. They are always on the alert, always ready to fulfill their military duty.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN BORDZILOVSKIY OBITUARY

PM102032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of Col Gen Yu.V. Bordzilovskiy]

[Excerpts] Col Gen Engr Yuriy Vyacheslavich Bordzilovskiy, veteran of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, CPSU member since 1926, has died in his 83d year following a prolonged illness. A loyal son of the Soviet people, who had devoted all his efforts and knowledge to the cause of the socialist fatherland's defense, has departed this life. During the postwar years Yu.V. Bordzilovskiy made a significant contribution to the training of military cadres from the socialist community countries, generously devoting his rich experience and knowledge to the cause of raising the troops' combat readiness. Since 1968 he had been working in the USSR Defense Ministry apparatus.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kolikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, S.Kh. Aganov, S.I. Rudenko, A.S. Zheltov, N.F. Dagayev, P.I. Yefimov, Ye.S. Kolibernov

COMPARISON OF P.I. YEFIMOV OBITUARY IN ARMY PAPER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian of 13 April, second edition, publishes on page 3 a 500-word unattributed obituary of Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov which appears on pages V 4-5 of the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the Headline "Military Officials' Obituaries Released." The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version adds that the obituary was signed by the following: "Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, V.P. Utkin, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, A.S. Zheltov, S.I. Rudenko, S.P. Vasygin, N.A. Nachinkin, I.M. Moroz, V.M. Grishanov, V.N. Dutov, A.I. Bukov, A.N. Agafonov, V.D. Lukinykh, N.I. Makeyev, V.I. Balakirev, N.I. Smorigo and V.I. Korolenko."